

FINAL REPORT

(CORRECTED VERSION)

DESCRIPTION OF THE LABOR MARKET OF THE YOUTHS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE YOUTHS AT RISK.

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DESCRIPCIÓN DE THE LABOR MARKET OF THE YOUTHS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE YOUTHS AT RISK

Executive Summary:

The labor market has had a tendency to get reduced, particularly for those under 25 years of age, and in a very peculiar way, for those at social risk. Based on the data from the Multipurpose Household Survey (HSMP, Spanish acronym), for 1999 there were a total of 1,983,848 young people who represented a third part (32.23%) of the total population of El Salvador. For the period of 1998 and 1999 an increase of 43,885 youths was observed. The aim of this document is to analyze and evaluate the problems of the socioeconomic, demographic, cultural and contextual conditions of the population under 25 years of age in their process of getting into the labor market at a national level and by geographic areas, with emphasis and special interest in the youths at social risk, identifying the areas and the situations that would allow the making of appropriate policies or programs in order to improve the process of getting into the labor market of the youths that would permit them to improve their life conditions.

The occupation of this age stratum suffered a decrease of 17,352 people in the period of 99/98. By gender, men lost 19,320 jobs as employment for women grew in 1,968. The job concentration for people under the age of 25 takes place especially in the enterprises of subsistence. Normally, the problems that the micro entrepreneurs face are more serious for the age segment in mention than for those older than 25: they have a lower education level. These conditions worsen in the rural area.

The youths at social risk have more problems when they want to get into the labor market. The survey carried out for this study showed that 83.3% of the participants in the social rehabilitation programs had completed basic education, but 54.5% of that total had been fired from their jobs. Out of the total of unemployed adolescents at risky conditions, 60% was dismissed due to “stigmatization”, job discrimination and employer’s distrust. The firing cause of the rest was their performance or their bad behavior.

The results of the main social rehabilitation programs for youths at risk, the follow up programs are also presented in this study, and a series of economic and social policy measurements in order to improve the social, economic and work environment for that segment of youths at risk.

I. Introduction

This study comprises a prospective - descriptive analysis during 1998/1999 of the socio economic demographic and cultural conditions of the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age in the labor market frame of El Salvador. In this first topic, an emphasis is given to the situation of such youths in the labor market; also a characterization of the micro-enterprise in El Salvador is presented in relation to the characterization of the micro-entrepreneurs by age, geographic area, gender and educational level, income sources and levels, conditions and opportunities of improving in the jobs, social security and other benefits. The employer's opinion about accepting youths at social risk is explored.

The limitations, the structural and juncture conditions in the process of getting into the market of the youths under 25 years of age who are at risk is tackled deeply in this study starting from an analysis of this population group's socio economic and cultural profile and a clarification of this concept. This study is complemented with the experiences in labor and social rehabilitation of the programs conducted under the responsibility of the main government bodies and private enterprises which allows the concurrent statement in the substantive areas and dimensions of this complex phenomenon.

The type and macro attention models that are developed by the institutions in charge of the reeducation process of the juvenile delinquents and who are at social risk are characterized particularly within the approach of the youths at social risk in the process of assimilation into society. Also the role of the judicial organizations that have a leading intervention within the process that is being analyzed is described in detail. In this context, the youths at social risk are defined as that population group aged 10 to 24 who are excluded from society, those whose rights in relation to their poverty condition are violated, people who do not attend school and who do not have access to the labor market. In chapter V the situation of the youths at social risk as an operational definition is quantified.¹

Similarly, in order to complete the analysis of the youths in their process of getting into the labor market, the problems are identified and defined as a result of the opinion interview with experts on this topic and who currently work or had worked in that area. The exploration with the experts is about the approach that they have as representatives of the work and social reinsercion programs and also their knowledge about the process that the youths at social risk are subjected to (stigmatization, typifying, and remark) when trying to get into the labor market and back into society in a conversion to the society that has been the frame of this social process. Finally, in this analysis the existence of follow-up

¹ An operational definition of the study within the structural approach is considered

programs within the social rehabilitation process and its effects in this dynamic are identified

In the frame of the labor market of the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age and youths at social risk, the research identifies the substantive and situational areas in the context of youths at social risk which will permit the policy makers to design appropriate policies to motivate and improve the way this population group gets involved in the activities of the micro-enterprises and to improve the general work conditions and income.

It analyses and evaluates the problems of the socioeconomic, demographic, cultural and contextual conditions of the youths under 25 years of age in their process of getting into the labor market at a nation-wide level and geographic areas with emphasis and special interest in the youths at social risk. It identifies the areas and situations that would allow the making of appropriate policies or programs in order to improve the assimilation into the labor market of youths at risk and improving their life conditions.

II. Work Hypotheses .

The hypothesis stated to develop this study are the following:

- 1 The higher levels of unemployment affect with greater severity the youths under twenty-five years of age
- 2 The youths under twenty-five years of age have fewer opportunities to get appropriate qualification levels to get into the labor market.
- 3 The factors of the economic and social environment generate a condition of family income that prevent the youths under twenty-years of age from having access to training opportunities.
- 4 The youths that have suffered the effect of the high social risk have fewer opportunities of getting into the labor market than those living in an environment with lower levels of risk; those ones who suffer social stigmatization are normally left out tending to become delinquents
- 5 A coordinated effort focused on rescuing youths at social risks does not exist at a national level.

III. Used Methodology

To collect the data for this study, for the data analysis and presentation the next stages were followed

- Identification and gathering of the information about the micro entrepreneurs and youths at social risk (programs, projects and services)
- Gathering of the data, the systematic and critic documental research was used and the approaching to the sources of direct information.
- Interviews with officers that develop programs with youths at social risk.
- Processing and systematization of the collected information: consisted in qualitative / quantitative processing of the information gathered through interviews to officers (experts of the programs with youths at social risk) and the elaboration of statistic tables that permitted the cross tabulation of the variables about the characterization of the micro entrepreneurs.
- Analysis and report presentation : A qualitative /quantitative analysis of the collected data was done, as well as a contingency analysis and preparation of the result report.

IV. Description of the environment.

A. General Aspects:

The economic and social environment that has prevailed in El Salvador in the last years, particularly from the signing of the Peace Accords (1992) has been characterized by elements that describe and model the process of economic and social process., such as: abandonment of the state intervention in the bank; sugar and coffee exportation, agrarian reform and intervention in the currency exchange control. The first years after the Peace Accords were years of growing. At constant prices of 1990, the GNP grew in 1993 at a 7.4% rate, observing a rate of 6.1% in 1994, keeping almost the same growth level in 1995 (6.4%) to start a gradual deceleration from July 1995, associated by many, with the increase of 3 per cent to the tax on goods, services, transactions and consumptions, known as IVA(Spanish Acronym). Next year, it had a growth reduction showing only 1.7% . There was some recovery in the following years observing some growth, speaking in constant terms, of 3.5%. In 2000 the economy only grew a 2.0%.

The year 2001 started with two earthquakes that severely affected the economy dynamics whose falling had already started since 1995. The growing process suffered a severe stroke particularly in some towns and the coffee areas with the seism of January 13 and in the area of San Vicente and Cuscatlan with the seism occurred a month after.

Speaking about the micro-enterprises, the earthquake effect was devastating. Based on the National Commission for Micro and Small enterprises (CONAMYPE in Spanish) appraisal, the estimated number of those that were affected was around 42,895, between harmed and destroyed by both seismic movements.

In this general framework, employment was seriously affected too, not only by the reducing tendency of the economy, but also by the direct or indirect effect of the seisms. The same source, CONAMYPE, has estimated that at least 47 thousand jobs were missed directly among the entrepreneurs, without calculating the direct effect.

The employment environment for the youths has become even more complex during 2001, mainly for the youths under 25 years of age and even more for the reasons stated in the corresponding chapter for the youths at social risk, especially and particularly for those that the society considers "stigmatized".

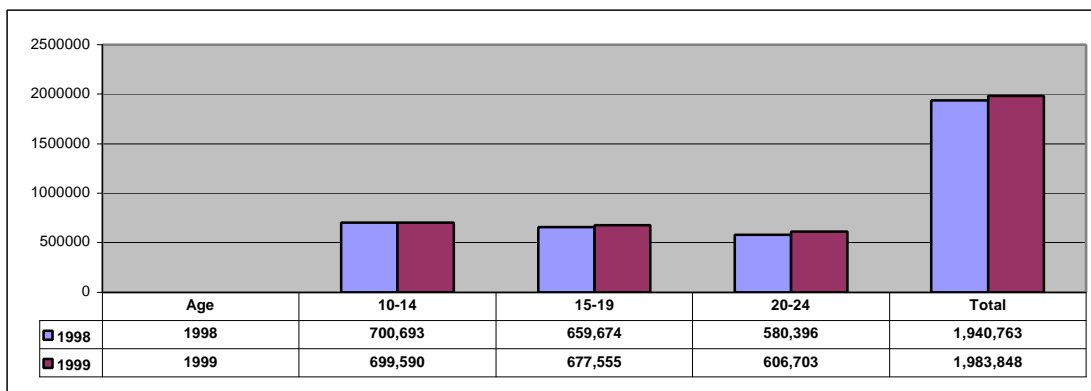
Then the environment effect becomes negative for that population segment during the assimilation process into society.

B. Situation of the youths (under 25 years of age) in the labor market

1. Estimation of the population under 25 years of age (10 to 24) by area of residence

For 1999 the population of youths reached a total of 1,983,848, representing the third part (32.23%) of the total population of El Salvador. For the period of 1998 to 1999 an increase of 43,885 youths was observed. If this same population group is analyzed by residence area, the absolute increase is 1/5 higher in the rural area (the probability of being influenced by the fertility global rate FGR² exists) than in the urban area, showing absolute increases of 23,570 and 19,515 respectively. These data can be observed in graphs 1 and 2 that follow:

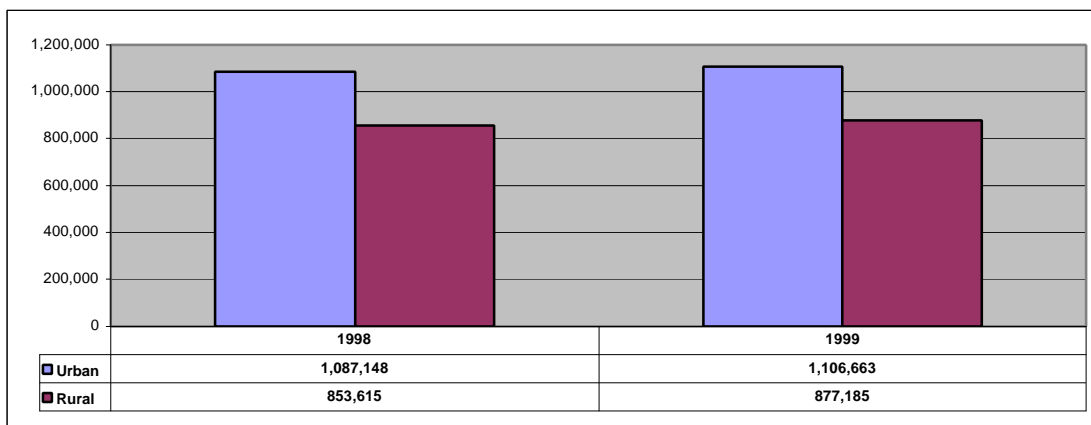
Graph. 1 El Salvador: Population aged 10 to 24 , years 1998 and 1999



Source: Estimations based on the HSMP 1998/1999. Table AO1 Ministry of Economy DIGESTYC, El Salvador MECOVI Program

Graph. 2 El Salvador: Population aged 10 to 24 , by residence area, years 1998 and 1999

² For the period of 1993-1998 the FGR , was 4.6 in the rural area and 2.8 in the urban area. **Encuesta Nacional de Salud Familiar, FESAL/98. ADS/CDC/USAID et al. April-2000. Graph 3.1, page 41**

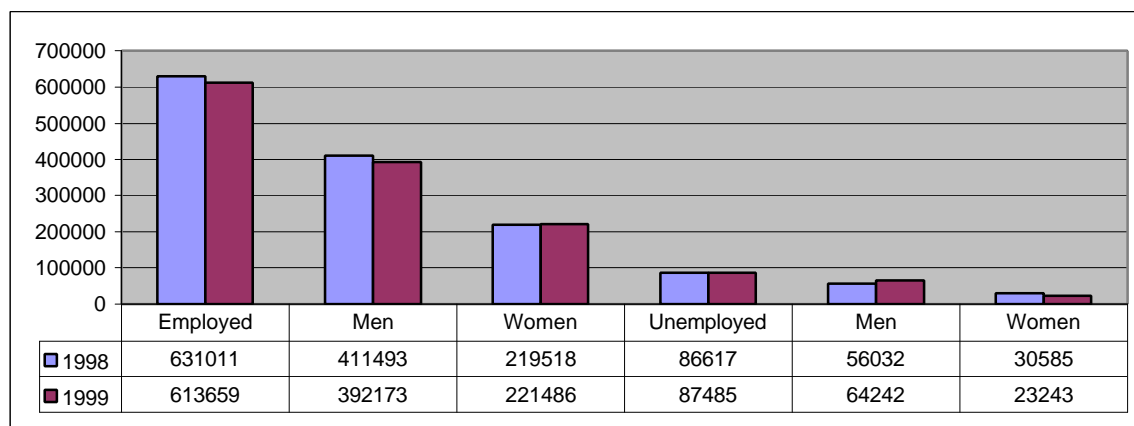


Source: Estimations based on the HSMP 1998/1999. Table AO1 Ministry of Economy DIGESTYC, El Salvador MECOVI Program

2. Estimation of the working population under 25 years of age (aged 10 to 24) by gender

In general, the number of working youths under 25 years of age decreased in 17,352 people from 1998 to 1999. By gender, men had a higher decrease showing a reduction of 19,320; on the other hand, the working women had a small increase in absolute figures of 1,968. Consequently in the category of unemployed for the same period, there was an increase in relation to men with an opposite relation for women. Probably the occupation increase for the female gender can be explained with the job generated by the assembly-line manufactures (maquillas) in those years. The employment and unemployment data and their dynamics is shown in the next graph.

Graph.3: El Salvador Employed and unemployed youths aged 10 to 24, by gender, years 1998 y 1999



Fuente. Cálculos en base a la EHPM 1998/1999 Cuadros D10 Y D15 Ministerio de Economía DIGESTYC, Programa MECOVI E. S.

Based on the document “Characteristics of the Salvadorian Entrepreneurial Sector, 1999 (Características del Sector Microempresarial Salvadoreño, 1999)” of CONAMYPE, the age of the entrepreneurs under 25 years concentrates on the subsistence enterprises stratum whose income is lower than the minimum wage. The percentage of the total of micro-entrepreneurs in that age segment is 10.6% compared with 5.4% of the subsistence enterprises whose income is higher than the minimum wage (\$144.00 per month). As the enterprise size and complexity grows, the participation of youths under 25 years of age diminishes. In the micro-enterprises of simple accumulation such participation is 3.8%, and in those of extended accumulation is 1.6%. It is evident that the participation of the youths is due to the capital deficiency, lack of knowledge and experience or to various joint factors. It centers in levels where even subsistence is difficult.

C. Characterization of the Sector of the micro-entrepreneurs) who are under 25 years of age in El Salvador

1. Type of micro-entrepreneur and family structure

For 1998 and 1999 the number of people by household for the micro-entrepreneurs was 4.77 and 4.70, which is higher than in the national level where it was of 4.45 and 4.51³ respectively. The average age of the household members was 27.61 and 27.06 for the same years. For the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age, the average age was 17.7.

The quantitative composition of people by household of the micro-entrepreneurs by residence area characterizes the family in the rural area with 5.18 members, larger than in the urban and metropolitan area, where the figures are 4.56 and 4.40 respectively for 1999: it has to be observed that the percentage reduction compared with 1998 in the different sectors by area of residence was very light. The difference are also very little significant for those under or over 25 years of age. (See Tables 1 and 2)

Analyzing the composition of households by productive segment⁴ for 1998 and 1999, it presents the same behavior in respect with the number of people by household with a higher weight in the rural area. Nevertheless, the tendency to a higher number of people by household is growing for the productive segment from the one of subsistence lower than the minimum wage to extended accumulation. The pin-pointed growing panorama is

³ EHPM 1998 and 1999 DYGESTIC Ministry of Economy, MECOVY Program Delgado May 1999 and September 2000

⁴ A subsistence micro-enterprises are those productive units with sales up to \$1714.28 per month or \$20,571.42 per year. Simple accumulation micro-enterprise are those productive units with sales up to \$3428.57 per month \$41,142.85 per year. Extended accumulation enterprises are those productive units with sales up to \$5714.28 per month or \$68,571.42 per year.

observed at a wide country level as well as in the urban and rural levels
(See Tables 3 and 4 in the next page and annexes)

Table 1: Composition of the micro-entrepreneurs' households, by geographic area. 1998 TOTAL COUNTRY

PEOPLE BY HOUSEHOLD AND AGE SECTIONS	...URBAN	...RURAL	METROPOLITAN	TOTAL
People by household	4.61	5.24	4.51	4.77
Under 10 years of age	1.90	2.19	1.79	1.96
10 - 14	1.41	1.54	1.36	1.44
15 - 17	1.18	1.22	1.29	1.23
18 - 20	1.24	1.19	1.15	1.20
21 - 24	1.30	1.24	1.17	1.24
25 - 29	1.18	1.16	1.18	1.17
30 - 39	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.28
40 - 49	1.24	1.22	1.27	1.24
50 - 59	1.14	1.21	1.13	1.16
60 Y MAS	1.25	1.25	1.31	1.27
Average age	27.06	23.73	25.63	25.46
Micro-entrepreneurs' average age	44.55	41.26	42.32	42.77

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 2. Composition of the micro-entrepreneurs households, by geographic area. TOTAL COUNTRY 1999

PEOPLE BY HOUSEHOLD AND AGE SECTIONS	...URBAN	...RURAL	METROPOLITAN	TOTAL
People by household	4.56	5.18	4.44	4.70
Under 10 years of age	1.82	2.13	1.86	1.94
10 - 14	1.39	1.53	1.31	1.41
15 - 17	1.19	1.22	1.15	1.19
18 - 20	1.21	1.25	1.20	1.22
21 - 24	1.24	1.28	1.27	1.26
25 - 29	1.26	1.19	1.25	1.24
30 - 39	1.33	1.27	1.30	1.30
40 - 49	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.24
50 - 59	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18
60 Y MAS	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.26
Average Age	27.61	24.38	27.14	26.43
Micro-entrepreneurs' average age	44.26	41.80	43.56	43.31

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

Getting deeper into the micro-entrepreneurs' household compositions by residence area, as it was said in the previous paragraph, the differences of people by households in 1998 and 1999 was little significant; However it catches the attention and as it is expected the indicator for of the 10-year old minors in all the residence areas (Urban, rural and metropolitan) is higher, with higher weight in the rural area and with a descending tendency as the age grows until the interval of 50 to 59 years of age. This conditions obeys naturally to the age cohort behavior. It is also important to highlight that the micro -entrepreneurs' average age is higher in the urban and metropolitan sector which is associated , on one hand to the greater number of micro-emprises concentrated in those sectors, and on the other hand to the participation of older people in the micro - enterprises.

Table 3. Composition of the micro-entrepreneurs' households, by productive segment. TOTAL COUNTRY 1998

PEOPLE BY HPUSEHOLD AND AGE SECTIONS	SUBSISTENCE (<MINIMUN WAGE)	SUBSISTANCE (>= MINIMO WAGE)	SIMPLE ACCUMULATION	EXTENDED ACUMULATION	UNDETERMINED	TOTAL
People by household	4.71	4.82	5.21	5.16	-	4.77
Under 10 years of age	2.02	1.89	1.65	1.97	-	1.96
10 - 14	1.45	1.42	1.36	1.61	-	1.44
15 - 17	1.20	1.23	1.33	1.53	-	1.23
18 - 20	1.21	1.19	1.09	1.00	-	1.20
21 - 24	1.21	1.26	1.40	1.34	-	1.24
25 - 29	1.17	1.20	1.08	1.09	-	1.17
30 - 39	1.25	1.32	1.29	1.45	-	1.28
40 - 49	1.26	1.23	1.20	1.19	-	1.24
50 - 59	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.10	-	1.16
60 Y MAS	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.15	-	1.27
Average age	25.59	25.19	27.13	22.98	-	25.46
Micro-entrepreneurs' average age	43.30	41.78	44.71	39.86	-	42.77

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 4. Composition of the micro-entrepreneurs' households, by productive segment. TOTAL COUNTRY 1999

PEOPLE BY HPUSEHOLD AND AGE SECTIONS	SUBSISTENCE (<MINIMUN WAGE)	SUBSISTANCE (>= MINIMO WAGE)	SIMPLE ACCUMULATION	EXTENDED ACUMULATION	UNDETERMINED	TOTAL
Personas por hogar	4.66	4.73	4.72	4.79	5.22	4.70
Menores de 10 anos	1.96	1.96	1.70	1.50	1.96	1.94
10 - 14	1.46	1.35	1.36	1.39	1.32	1.41
15 - 17	1.18	1.19	1.23	1.24	1.10	1.19
18 - 20	1.24	1.22	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.22
21 - 24	1.23	1.29	1.37	1.19	1.15	1.26
25 - 29	1.22	1.25	1.26	1.41	1.07	1.24
30 - 39	1.27	1.32	1.34	1.43	1.30	1.30
40 - 49	1.23	1.22	1.39	1.46	1.28	1.24
50 - 59	1.16	1.20	1.16	1.40	1.17	1.18
60 Y MAS	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.26
Edad promedio	26.56	26.18	26.96	26.88	25.25	26.43
Edad promedio microempresarios	43.87	42.52	43.72	42.99	42.40	43.31

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

The growing tendency towards enlarging the number of people by household is presented in Tables 3 and 4, by productive segment which is also shown in annexed tables. They show that the mentioned tendency is higher in the rural area for 1998 as well as for 1999, and that if compared with the urban and metropolitan area and total country, it reaches 5.24 and 5.18 people by household. Also the number of people by household in the rural area is higher at a nation-wide level which is 5.03 and 4.93 for 1998 and 1999 (EHFM/98/99 DIGESTYC MINISTRY OF ECONOMY MECOVY PROGRAM). This larger household composition by productive segment seems to indicate that as the micro-entrepreneurs' economic situations improves there exist a tendency to have more family members. This can be motivated by the economic value that the children may have as they constitute family labor force within the micro-enterprise. On the other hand, the mentioned larger number of household members shows an opposite tendency towards the recent studies of FESAL-98 of the Salvadorian Demographic Association (ADS for its acronym in Spanish) related with family planning, as this survey results show that the knowledge of contraceptives reaches more than 95% for urban and rural areas; however, the contraceptive use is lower in the rural area 67.8% and 51.2% respectively for (FESAL 98/ADS TABLE 4.5, page 929).

2. Income sources and level sources

As it is expected, the income source of the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age, as well as of those older or the same as 25 mainly comes from the micro-empirise; nevertheless, the main income source for the subsistence micro-entrepreneurs > or = to a minimum wage for 1998 as well as for 1999 comes from other sources (See Tables 7 and 8)

If the monthly average income is analyzed by micro-entrepreneurs' household heads at a wide-nation level, the income for those over 25 years of age is slightly superior than the income by household at a nation-wide level for 1998 as well as for 1999. However, the monthly income by household for the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age is lower at a national level. (See Table 5 and 6).

The analysis by income levels indicates that in percent terms, though the households by poverty conditions have reduced for 1999 compared with those of 1998, it has to be highlighted that the households in poverty conditions for all the micro-entrepreneurs show a lower level at a nation-wide level; however, for 1999 the levels of poverty are higher at the nation-wide level⁵ for the homes of the micro entrepreneurs of the productive segment of the subsistence level < than the minimum wage. Thus, 2 out of 4 of these entrepreneurs homes are in conditions of absolute and relative poverty; on the other hand, at a national level the relationship is 2 out of 5. (See Tables 9 and 10).

Data included in the annexes of this Chapter show that the homes in poverty are even more serious in the rural area.

⁵ Multiple Household Survey. Tables 0 Ministry of Economy. MECOVI E.S. Delgado, September, 2000.

Table 5. Income source of households, by geographic area, by household head's age sections, and source of income.
TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

Household head's age sections And source of income	REST URBAN		M.A.S.S		RURAL		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	2,495.93	4.37	3,388.42	4.48	1,421.23	4.82	2,392.34	4.52
Own sources and other	1,395.23	3.97	1,554.58	4.29	764.78	4.50	1,330.55	4.24
Remittances	1,100.70	.40	1,833.84	.19	656.45	.32	1,061.79	.28
> 25	3,703.70	95.63	5,240.21	95.52	1,997.41	95.18	3,571.78	95.48
Own sources and other	2,685.69	89.89	4,294.80	92.58	1,229.31	88.23	2,669.56	90.86
Remittances	1,018.01	5.74	945.41	2.94	768.10	6.95	902.22	4.62
TOTAL	3,627.03	100.00	5,114.99	100.00	1,959.11	100.00	3,493.92	100.00
Own sources and other	2,604.01	93.86	4,141.54	96.87	1,196.80	92.72	2,583.92	95.10
Remittances	1,023.02	6.14	973.45	3.13	762.31	7.28	910.00	4.90

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998

Table 6. Income source of households, by geographic area, by household head's age sections, and source of income.
TOTAL COUNTRY, 1999

Household head's age sections And source of income	RESTO URBANO		M.A.S.S.		RURAL		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	2,623.64	3.90	3,246.91	4.42	1,398.18	5.46	2,346.36	4.47
Own sources and other	1,229.19	3.44	1,774.42	4.08	359.60	4.89	1,043.80	4.05
Remittances	1,394.45	.46	1,472.49	.34	1,038.58	.57	1,302.56	.42
> 25	3,736.92	96.10	5,365.96	95.58	1,887.76	94.54	3,591.23	95.53
Own sources and other	2,703.18	90.05	4,287.63	92.39	1,006.54	85.76	2,602.98	90.38
Remittances	1,033.74	6.05	1,078.33	3.19	881.22	8.78	988.25	5.15
TOTAL	3,676.06	100.00	5,215.52	100.00	1,852.33	100.00	3,507.96	100.00
Own sources and other	2,622.88	93.49	4,108.51	96.47	962.90	90.65	2,501.25	94.42
Remittances	1,053.18	6.51	1,107.01	3.53	889.43	9.35	1,006.71	5.58

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

Besides the previously presented analysis, tables 5 and 6 show that the average monthly income of the households of the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age by residence area are always lower than the average monthly income of the households of the micro-entrepreneurs who are over 25 years of age compared with the national monthly income. And it catches the attention that this difference is even higher in the metropolitan area and in the urban rest compared with the rural area; which means that the income of the micro-entrepreneurs < 25 are lower than those of the rural area. And in the indicated sectors, the economic situation and life levels are a lot under the national level and of those households of the micro-entrepreneurs >= 25 years of age.

Table 7. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, by age sections and income source. TOTAL COUNTRY. 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND INCOME SOURCES	SUBSISTENCE (< MINIMUM WAGE)		SUBSISTENCE (>=MINIMUM WAGE)		SIMPLE ACCUMULATION		EXTENDED ACCUMULATION		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTO	%
< 25	626.97	8.09	2,752.55	6.97	6,844.96	5.88	8,850.83	4.26	-	-	1,456.61	6.88
Micro-enterprises	538.08	6.89	2,483.62	6.23	6,837.75	5.87	8,850.83	4.26	-	-	1,319.14	6.18
Other sources	346.12	.90	2,537.83	.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	743.71	.59
Remittances	176.76	.30	161.56	.06	37.00	.01	-	-	-	-	167.31	.11
> 25	727.49	91.91	2,698.02	93.03	6,092.90	94.12	8,278.26	95.74	-	-	1,758.08	93.12
Micro-enterprises	563.46	68.80	2,591.70	88.48	5,880.82	90.85	8,111.74	93.82	-	-	1,630.50	84.34
Other sources	624.40	18.95	685.46	3.38	1,137.28	2.65	1,166.10	1.51	-	-	659.53	7.00
Remittances	190.56	4.17	197.80	1.17	198.44	.62	200.41	.41	-	-	193.59	1.78
TOTAL	718.18	100.00	2,701.75	100.00	6,132.49	100.00	8,301.13	100.00	-	-	1,733.40	100.00
Micro-enterprises	561.06	75.69	2,584.30	94.72	5,931.19	96.72	8,141.26	98.07	-	-	1,604.63	90.53
Other sources	602.37	19.85	779.94	4.05	1,137.28	2.65	1,166.10	1.51	-	-	665.37	7.59
Remittances	189.58	4.47	195.59	1.23	190.27	.63	200.41	.41	-	-	191.88	1.89

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

* Income by micro-enterprise: income - expenditures

** Other sources: other income from sources but work

*** Remittances: Per capita remittances

Table 8. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, by age sections and income source. TOTAL COUNTRY. 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND INCOME SOURCES	SUBSISTENCE (< MINIMUM WAGE)		SUBSISTENCE (>=MINIMUM WAGE)		SIMPLE ACCUMULATION		EXTENDED ACCUMULATION		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTO	%
< 25	681.80	8.89	2,346.04	4.78	6,912.94	4.15	12,436.62	2.09	-	-	1,388.22	5.23
Micro-enterprises	558.58	7.28	2,113.81	4.31	6,565.17	3.94	12,425.21	2.09	-	-	1,232.72	4.62
Other sources	486.11	1.00	2,206.35	.39	1,106.46	.11	-	-	-	-	830.15	.43
Remittances	213.20	.60	222.29	.08	688.40	.10	31.00	-	-	-	230.21	.18
> 25	760.47	91.11	2,676.89	95.22	6,180.92	95.85	10,240.73	97.91	181.44	100.00	2,043.81	94.77
Micro-enterprises	610.95	73.18	2,475.94	88.07	5,847.64	90.68	9,828.35	93.97	146.24	60.76	1,861.82	86.15
Other sources	534.08	13.46	1,100.00	5.42	1,411.62	4.26	2,756.71	3.35	443.16	34.17	802.20	6.61
Remittances	206.49	4.47	269.85	1.73	296.55	.91	337.00	.59	123.18	5.06	240.67	2.02
TOTAL	752.75	100.00	2,658.95	100.00	6,208.19	100.00	10,278.61	100.00	172.14	100.00	1,994.56	100.00
Micro-enterprises	605.81	80.46	2,456.30	92.38	5,874.36	94.62	9,873.15	96.06	143.43	60.76	1,814.64	90.77
Other sources	530.44	14.47	1,138.74	5.81	1,401.91	4.37	2,756.71	3.35	443.16	34.17	803.84	7.03
Remittances	207.26	5.07	267.35	1.81	314.03	1.01	326.65	.60	123.18	5.06	239.79	2.19

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

* Income by micro-enterprise: income - expenditures

** Other sources: other income from sources but work

*** Remittances: Per capita remittances

On the other hand the data from Tables 7 and 8 show that the micro-enterprise with entrepreneurs under 25 years of age, in absolute terms, present a higher number in the simple and extended accumulation segment compared with the micro-enterprise with entrepreneurs over or equal to 25 years of age, and with the micro-enterprise at a nation-wide level. This means that many young entrepreneurs have been able to form **enterprises with larger** capital and annual utilities. Data in annexes show that this condition is the same for the productive segments indicated in the urban and metropolitan sectors only in the productive segment of simple accumulation.

Table 9. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, by micro entrepreneurs' age sections and household income level TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND INCOME LEVEL	SUBSISTENCE (< MINIMUM WAGE)		SUBSISTENCE (>=MINIMUM WAGE)		SIMPLE ACCUMULATION		EXTENDED ACCUMULATION		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
< 25	19,401	9.39	8,373	7.03	388	3.19	240	3.96	-	-	28,402	8.26
Poor	12,128	5.87	1,820	1.53	123	1.01	70	1.15	-	-	14,141	4.11
Absolute Poor	4,209	2.04	31	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,240	1.23
Relative Poor	7,919	3.83	1,789	1.50	123	1.01	70	1.15	-	-	9,901	2.88
Non poor	7,273	3.52	6,553	5.50	265	2.18	170	2.80	-	-	14,261	4.15
>= 25	187,181	90.61	110,765	92.97	11,787	96.81	5,825	96.04	-	-	315,558	91.74
Poor	107,156	51.87	34,569	29.02	1,773	14.56	996	16.42	-	-	144,494	42.01
Absolute Poor	50,685	24.54	8,983	7.54	394	3.24	198	3.26	-	-	60,260	17.52
Relative Poor	56,471	27.34	25,586	21.48	1,379	11.33	798	13.16	-	-	84,234	24.49
Non poor	80,025	38.74	76,196	63.96	10,014	82.25	4,829	79.62	-	-	171,064	49.73
TOTAL	206,582	100.00	119,138	100.00	12,175	100.00	6,065	100.00	-	-	343,960	100.00
Poors	119,284	57.74	36,389	30.54	1,896	15.57	1,066	17.58	-	-	158,635	46.12
Absolute Poor	54,894	26.57	9,014	7.57	394	3.24	198	3.26	-	-	64,500	18.75
Relative Poor	64,390	31.17	27,375	22.98	1,502	12.34	868	14.31	-	-	94,135	27.37
Non poor	87,298	42.26	82,749	69.46	10,279	84.43	4,999	82.42	-	-	185,325	53.88

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 10. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, by micro entrepreneurs' age sections and household income level TOTAL COUNTRY, 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND INCOME LEVEL	SUBSISTENCE (< MINIMUM WAGE)		SUBSISTENCE (>=MINIMUM WAGE)		SIMPLE ACCUMULATION		EXTENDED ACCUMULATION		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE		ABSOLUTE	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
< 25	25,123	9.81	10,953	5.42	1,077	3.72	144	1.73	205	5.13	37,502	7.51
Poors	11,892	4.65	1,784	.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,676	2.74
Absolute Poor	4,445	1.74	371	.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,816	.96
Relative Poor	7,447	2.91	1,413	.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,860	1.77
Non poor	13,231	5.17	9,169	4.54	1,077	3.72	144	1.73	205	5.13	23,826	4.77
> 25	230,874	90.19	191,032	94.58	27,840	96.28	8,203	98.27	3,795	94.88	461,744	92.49
Pobres	121,557	47.48	40,624	20.11	1,270	4.39	56	.67	1,627	40.68	165,134	33.08
Absolute Poor	46,782	18.27	4,282	2.12	-	-	-	-	943	23.58	52,007	10.42
Relative Poor	74,775	29.21	36,342	17.99	1,270	4.39	56	.67	684	17.10	113,127	22.66
Non poor	109,317	42.70	150,408	74.46	26,570	91.88	8,147	97.60	2,168	54.20	296,610	59.41
TOTAL	255,997	100.00	201,985	100.00	28,917	100.00	8,347	100.00	4,000	100.00	499,246	100.00
Pobres	133,449	52.13	42,408	21.00	1,270	4.39	56	.67	1,627	40.68	178,810	35.82
Absolute Poor	51,227	20.01	4,653	2.30	-	-	-	-	943	23.58	56,823	11.38
Relative Poor	82,222	32.12	37,755	18.69	1,270	4.39	56	.67	684	17.10	121,987	24.43
Non poor	122,548	47.87	159,577	79.00	27,647	95.61	8,291	99.33	2,373	59.33	320,436	64.18

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

The tables show a decreasing tendency in the poverty levels by productive segment that goes from the accumulation < a minimum wage until the segment of simple accumulation. This condition is very linked to the micro-enterprise utilities and profits. Data not included in these tables inform that the poverty levels are higher in the rural area. For example for 1999, the micro-enterprise of subsistence accumulation < a minimum wage represents 6.71 which is higher than the national one.

3. General Work Conditions.

3.1 Premises and premises tendency.

In general for 1999, the problems related with premises worsen for the micro entrepreneurial sector. It is the case that without making any gender difference, 1 out of 4 micro-entrepreneurs have the premises in their own houses or in any other place, the rest does not possess premises to develop their activities. For 1998 and 1999, the conditions of lack of premises are more pressing for the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age, as most of them do not have any premises (See tables 11 and 12)

In relation to premises ownership, for 1999 more than half of the premises are rented generally by the micro-entrepreneurs sector, as well as by the micro-entrepreneurs who are older than 25 years (See Tables 13 and 14) which is not the same in 1998 where this percentage corresponds to the rented or lent premises.

4. Training

For 1999 only 5% of the micro-entrepreneurs had participated in trainings and almost the same percentage needed training. In relative figures, most of the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age who said they had participated in trainings or that their employees had is almost non-existent. The micro-entrepreneurs generally express that they do not need training. Out of the few that have been trained, the training has been related to the activity they develop, for example: mechanics, cosmetology, sewing, etc. This focusing on their own training item shows 82.0%. Only 10.8% said they had received administration and accounting training. This deficiency in the training aspect is much worse, as it is expected, in the rural area than in the urban area, and it centers more on the male population of micro-entrepreneurs than in the female population. The entrepreneurs from the urban area who have been trained constitute 5.4% while in the rural area was 4.1%. The percentage of trained men was 7.5% while for women was only 3.9%. By category, the employers have more access to training with an 8.9%, while only 4.5% of those ones who had it on their own account received some kind of training. (See Tables 15 and 16 and annexes)

Table 11. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and gender, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and location of premises. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND LOCATION OF PREMISES	EMPLOYERS				ONE'S OWN ACCOUNT				TOTAL			
	MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	1,109	7.74	67	1.08	8,448	8.32	19,298	8.70	9,557	8.25	19,365	8.49
Premises in the household	417	2.91	67	1.08	2,155	2.12	8,054	3.63	2,572	2.22	8,121	3.56
Premises in other places	-	-	-	-	121	.12	1,138	.51	121	.10	1,138	.50
Without premises	692	4.83	-	-	6,141	6.05	9,913	4.47	6,833	5.90	9,913	4.35
No answer	-	-	-	-	31	.03	193	.09	31	.03	193	.08
> 25	13,225	92.26	6,163	98.92	93,105	91.68	202,545	91.30	106,330	91.75	208,708	91.51
Premises in the household	6,875	47.96	4,456	71.52	29,863	29.41	103,859	46.82	36,738	31.70	108,315	47.49
Premises in other place	200	1.40	-	-	2,793	2.75	7,584	3.42	2,993	2.58	7,584	3.33
Without premises	6,150	42.90	1,707	27.40	60,094	59.18	90,407	40.75	66,244	57.16	92,114	40.39
No answer	-	-	-	-	355	.35	695	.31	355	.31	695	.30
TOTAL	14,334	100.00	6,230	100.00	101,553	100.00	221,843	100.00	115,887	100.00	228,073	100.00
Premises in the household	7,292	50.87	4,523	72.60	32,018	31.53	111,913	50.45	39,310	33.92	116,436	51.05
Local en otro lugar	200	1.40	-	-	2,914	2.87	8,722	3.93	3,114	2.69	8,722	3.82
Without premises	6,842	47.73	1,707	27.40	66,235	65.22	100,320	45.22	73,077	63.06	102,027	44.73
No answer	-	-	-	-	386	.38	888	.40	386	.33	888	.39

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 12. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and gender, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and location of premises. TOTAL COUNTRY 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND LOCATION OF PREMISES	EMPLOYERS				ONE'S OWN ACCOUNT				TOTAL			
	MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	2,657	6.73	364	2.30	10,898	8.32	23,583	7.54	13,555	7.95	23,947	7.28
Premises in the household	128	.32	37	.23	495	.38	991	.32	623	.37	1,028	.31
Premises in other place	1,659	4.20	119	.75	808	.62	2,265	.72	2,467	1.45	2,384	.73
Without premises	870	2.20	208	1.32	9,595	7.32	20,327	6.50	10,465	6.14	20,535	6.25
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 25	36,802	93.27	15,437	97.70	120,138	91.68	289,367	92.46	156,940	92.05	304,804	92.72
Premises in the household	3,992	10.12	2,496	15.80	8,667	6.61	26,464	8.46	12,659	7.42	28,960	8.81
Premises in other place	13,996	35.47	8,129	51.45	12,707	9.70	35,201	11.25	26,703	15.66	43,330	13.18
Without premises	18,814	47.68	4,812	30.45	98,764	75.37	227,702	72.76	117,578	68.96	232,514	70.73
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	39,459	100.00	15,801	100.00	131,036	100.00	312,950	100.00	170,495	100.00	328,751	100.00
Premises in the household	4,120	10.44	2,533	16.03	9,162	6.99	27,455	8.77	13,282	7.79	29,988	9.12
Premises in other place	15,655	39.67	8,248	52.20	13,515	10.31	37,466	11.97	29,170	17.11	45,714	13.91
Without premises	19,684	49.88	5,020	31.77	108,359	82.69	248,029	79.26	128,043	75.10	253,049	76.97
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

At a national level, 80.0% of the micro-entrepreneurs who are on their own account do not have premises, such situation affects their activity as they are workers who develop their economic activity independently. By residence area, in 1999 in the rural area and without making any gender difference, the problem of lack of premises is even worse for the micro-entrepreneurs who are on their own account. 5.0% higher than the nation-wide level does not have premises to develop their activity, that is to say 85.0%. This proportion is kept in general for all the micro-entrepreneurs in the mentioned area. These conditions permit us to see a lack of quality in the micro-entrepreneur's product and impoverishment in this sector's level of life.

Table 13. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and gender, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and premises ownership. TOTAL COUNTRY 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF PREMISES	EMPLOYER				OWN'S ONE ACCOUNT				TOTAL			
	MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	-	-	-	-	121	4.15	1,138	13.05	121	3.89	1,138	13.05
Owned premises	-	-	-	-	51	1.75	245	2.81	51	1.64	245	2.81
Rented premises	-	-	-	-	70	2.40	372	4.27	70	2.25	372	4.27
Lent premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	.80	-	-	70	.80
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	5.17	-	-	451	5.17
> 25	200	100.00	-	-	2,793	95.85	7,584	86.95	2,993	96.11	7,584	86.95
Owned premises	-	-	-	-	825	28.31	1,494	17.13	825	26.49	1,494	17.13
Rented premises	200	100.00	-	-	956	32.81	1,624	18.62	1,156	37.12	1,624	18.62
Lent premises	-	-	-	-	838	28.76	1,959	22.46	838	26.91	1,959	22.46
No answer	-	-	-	-	174	5.97	2,507	28.74	174	5.59	2,507	28.74
TOTAL	200	100.00	-	-	2,914	100.00	8,722	100.00	3,114	100.00	8,722	100.00
Owned premises	-	-	-	-	876	30.06	1,739	19.94	876	28.13	1,739	19.94
Rented premises	200	100.00	-	-	1,026	35.21	1,996	22.88	1,226	39.37	1,996	22.88
Lent premises	-	-	-	-	838	28.76	2,029	23.26	838	26.91	2,029	23.26
No answer	-	-	-	-	174	5.97	2,958	33.91	174	5.59	2,958	33.91

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 14. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and gender, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and premises ownership. TOTAL COUNTRY 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF PREMISES	EMPLOYER				OWN'S ONE ACCOUNT				TOTAL			
	MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	1,659	10.60	119	1.44	808	5.98	2,265	6.05	2,467	8.46	2,384	5.22
Owned premises	215	1.37	-	-	37	.27	470	1.25	252	.86	470	1.03
Rented premises	1,302	8.32	119	1.44	578	4.28	1,413	3.77	1,880	6.44	1,532	3.35
Lent premises	142	.91	-	-	193	1.43	382	1.02	335	1.15	382	.84
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> 25	13,996	89.40	8,129	98.56	12,707	94.02	35,201	93.95	26,703	91.54	43,330	94.78
Owned premises	4,359	27.84	1,062	12.88	2,293	16.97	8,828	23.56	6,652	22.80	9,890	21.63
Rented premises	8,812	56.29	6,328	76.72	8,764	64.85	23,015	61.43	17,576	60.25	29,343	64.19
Lent premises	825	5.27	739	8.96	1,650	12.21	3,358	8.96	2,475	8.48	4,097	8.96
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15,655	100.00	8,248	100.00	13,515	100.00	37,466	100.00	29,170	100.00	45,714	100.00
Owned premises	4,574	29.22	1,062	12.88	2,330	17.24	9,298	24.82	6,904	23.67	10,360	22.66
Rented premises	10,114	64.61	6,447	78.16	9,342	69.12	24,428	65.20	19,456	66.70	30,875	67.54
Lent premises	967	6.18	739	8.96	1,843	13.64	3,740	9.98	2,810	9.63	4,479	9.80
No answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey 1999.

Related and affecting more the problem of lack of premises is the micro-entrepreneur ownership of premises. By occupational category the micro-entrepreneur who is on his own account for 1999 at a nation-wide level, faces again the premises problem and mainly the men as 82% the premises is lent and/or rented. Nevertheless, attached data show that in the rural area it has been reduced from 80 to 60% from 1998 to 1999.

Table 15. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and if the employer or his employees have been trained. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND TRAINING	SUBSISTENCE (< MINIMUM WAGE)		SUBSISTENCE (>= MINIMUM WAGE)		SIMPLE ACCUMULATION		EXTENDED ACCUMULATION		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
TOTAL	57,040	27.61	39,539	33.19	3,478	28.57	1,969	32.46	-	-	102,026	29.66
Trained Entrepreneurs	18,506	8.96	11,718	9.84	437	3.59	449	7.40	-	-	31,110	9.04
Trained employees	550	.27	2,298	1.93	106	.87	47	.77	-	-	3,001	.87
Need training	37,984	18.39	25,523	21.42	2,935	24.11	1,473	24.29	-	-	67,915	19.75
TOTAL MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS	206,582	100.00	119,138	100.00	12,175	100.00	6,065	100.00	-	-	343,960	100.00

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 16: Micro-enterprises by productive segment, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and if the employer or his employees have been trained. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND TRAINING	SUBSISTENCE (< MINIMUM WAGE)		SUBSISTENCE (>= MINIMUM WAGE)		SIMPLE ACCUMULATION		EXTENDED ACCUMULATION		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
TOTAL	20,422	7.98	23,394	11.58	3,655	12.64	3,174	38.03	398	9.95	51,043	10.22
Trained Entrepreneurs	11,479	4.48	10,852	5.37	1,310	4.53	1,237	14.82	260	6.50	25,138	5.04
Trained employees	25	.01	873	.43	645	2.23	1,122	13.44	-	-	2,665	.53
Need training	8,918	3.48	11,669	5.78	1,700	5.88	815	9.76	138	3.45	23,240	4.66
TOTAL MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS	255,997	100.00	201,985	100.00	28,917	100.00	8,347	100.00	4,000	100.00	499,246	100.00

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

In relation to the training demand, Tables 15 and 16 show that the need to be trained was reduced considerably from 1998 to 1999; in both years a growing tendency for being trained is shown as the productive segment grows. The reduction related with the need to have some training is higher in the metropolitan and urban areas which implies a total **desmotivación** towards the professional formation in those sectors, which would influence the productivity and production of the goods in the micro-enterprise sector

5. Social Security Benefits

The benefits of the Salvadorian Institute of Social Security, ISSS (Spanish acronym) are very limited for the micro-entrepreneurs' sector; only 5%⁶ has access to this social security system as affiliates and the majority receive those services as beneficiaries.

Table 17 A shows that none of the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age, for 1998 had access to the ISSS as affiliates for both genders and for residence area; in 1999 in that age section and under the same characteristics, the access to this service at a nation-wide level is of little significance (0.36% y 0.64% for men and women respectively) and nonexistent in the rural area.

Verifying the status of the micro-entrepreneurs ISSS beneficiaries, it is observed that for 1998 as well as for 1999 for both age sections and in the rural area, it centers in the female gender as they keep that status by "de facto" (their civil status is commonly accompanied (living together without being married) or married with less frequency). Also it is shown that the coverage was reduced during that period for women and in the same area. 6.33% of women received the service as beneficiaries in 1998, and for 1999 the coverage for beneficiaries lowered to 3.03%. In the rural area during the same period diminished from 7.40% to 5.39%.

It is concluded that the coverage for the micro-enterprise sector is very limited and that they use the Public Ministry Health services MSPAS (Spanish acronym), instead. Then, the question is, ¿What's the future of their social security? (See Tables 17 and 18)

Table 17 A. Micro-entrepreneurs, affiliates and beneficiaries, by age sections, total country, rural area and gender for 1998 y 1999

Age	1998								1999							
	Total Country				Rural				Total Country				Rural			
	gender				gender				gender				gender			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries	Affiliates	Beneficiaries
Aged 10 to 24	-	1.23	-	6.33	-	7.40	-	5.67	.36	1.06	.64	3.03	-	5.39	-	5.86
25 a 60 and more	77.90	9.42	22.10	83.02	100.00	-	-	86.93	51.42	17.83	47.58	78.08	85.30	10.20	14.71	78.55

Note: The percentages have been calculated horizontally, by age and by affiliate and beneficiary categories for the total country rural area.

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

6. Opportunity to grow in the job

In relation to the micro-enterprise development, the micro-entrepreneurs were asked about the capacity they had for investing, having obtained that the percentage of micro-entrepreneurs that had invested in the month previous to the survey, is pretty low. For 1998, 1 out of 20 invested, and for 1999 it was 1 out of 10. It could be stated that the investment doubled but it is still low. The main reason for not having invested in the previous quarter for 1998 as well as for 1999 is that the micro-entrepreneurs have and installed capacity higher than what it is necessary: 32.16% expressed that condition for 1998 and 29.67% for 1999. In a priority order, household investment is a very strong reason for not investing in their work. (15.9% in 1998 and 29.68% in 1999)

⁶ Characteristics of the Salvadorian Micro-entrepreneurial Sector 1999. CONAMYPE. Ministry of Economy. March 2001. page. 65

The conditions and reasons for not investing are similar for the micro-entrepreneurs under 25 years of age and for those ones over or equal to 25. The pointed percentages can be observed in Tables 19, 20 y 21.

Table N° 19: Percentage of micro-entrepreneurs that invested in the previous quarter, by age sections for 1998 y 1999

Age	1998			1999		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
< 25	0.25	7.20	0.76	0.80	5.9	0.79
>= 25	5.09	83.70	3.04	8.40	81.50	2.60
Total	5.34	90.9	3.80	9.20	87.40	3.40

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

As for the development opportunities for the micro-enterprise, they were also asked about their capacity for saving and the reasons for not doing it. Regarding to savings, it was found that for 1998 and 1999 only 10% of the micro-entrepreneurs saved, staying in the same level also those ones who did not do it for both years. Regarding the reasons for not saving, the micro-entrepreneurial sector presents as main cause that they invested their profits in their homes. In this case, for 1998, 4 out of 5 micro-entrepreneurs give this explanation (80.0%). See Table 22 and annexes.

Table N° 22: Percentage of micro-entrepreneurs that saved or not part of their profits, by age sections for 1998 and 1999

Age	1998			1999		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
> 25	1.5	6.45	0.07	1.03	4.92	0.0
>= 25	9.5	82.60	0.021	8.05	84.11	1.89
Total	11.0	89.05	0.28	9.08	89.03	1.89

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

If the reason for not saving is analyzed by gender, the result is that for 1998 80% of the micro-entrepreneurs, men as well as women, expressed as main reason for not saving that they invest their profits in their homes. On the other hand, in 1999, that same reason was reduced to a 60%. It is possible that the reduction be included in the answer "Both". As it is known, the reasons for not saving is linked to the poverty levels, thus in annexed data still in the reasons for not saving it is proved that in the rural area for 1998, 88% of men and 83.0% of women said that they had not saved because they invested the earning in their home expenditures, opposite to 1999 where the home expenditures were reduced but it is presumed that the answer are also included in the answer "Both" (See Tables 22 A and annexes).

Table No. 22 A. Micro-entrepreneurs by gender and reasons for not saving for 1998 and 1999

Reasons for not saving	1998		1999	
	Total country		Total country	
	Gender		Gender	
	M	F	M	F
The profits are invested in their business	14.68	13.16	9.93	10.67
The profits are invested in their homes	79.31	80.46	61.50	60.31
Both	-	-	27.46	28.04
Other	5.99	5.96	1.01	.86
No response	.22	.72	.09	.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

Table 17. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and affiliation to ISSS, by gender and Micro-entrepreneurs' age sections. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

GENDER AND AGE SECTIONS	EMPLOYER								CUENTA PROPIA								TOTAL							
	YES, AFFILIATED		YES, BENEFICIARY		NO		NO RESPONSE		YES, AFFILIATED		SI, BENEFICIARY		NO		NO RESPONSE		YES, AFFILIATED		YES, BENEFICIARY		NO		NO RESPONSE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
MASCULINE	953	76.18	263	30.40	13,086	71.06	32	100.00	4,169	78.31	1,983	9.81	94,276	32.14	1,125	24.62	5,122	77.90	2,246	10.66	107,362	34.44	1,157	25.15
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	.02	-	-
15 - 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	.30	686	.23	-	-	-	-	60	.28	686	.22	-	-
18 - 20	-	-	-	-	208	1.13	-	-	-	-	97	.48	2,139	.73	-	-	-	-	97	.46	2,347	.75	-	-
21 - 24	-	-	-	-	869	4.72	32	100.00	-	-	104	.51	5,012	1.71	37	.81	-	-	104	.49	5,881	1.89	69	1.50
25 - 29	-	-	123	14.22	641	3.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,254	3.84	-	-	-	-	123	.58	11,895	3.82	-	-
30 - 39	31	2.48	140	16.18	3,098	16.82	-	-	1,116	20.96	95	.47	20,551	7.01	56	1.23	1,147	17.44	235	1.12	23,649	7.59	56	1.22
40 - 49	355	28.38	-	-	5,116	27.78	-	-	101	1.90	1,006	4.98	23,222	7.92	32	.70	456	6.94	1,006	4.77	28,338	9.09	32	.70
50 - 59	344	27.50	-	-	2,461	13.36	-	-	368	6.91	316	1.56	16,852	5.75	126	2.76	712	10.83	316	1.50	19,313	6.20	126	2.74
60 Y MAS	223	17.83	-	-	693	3.76	-	-	2,584	48.53	305	1.51	14,493	4.94	874	19.13	2,807	42.69	305	1.45	15,186	4.87	874	19.00
FEMENINE	298	23.82	602	69.60	5,330	28.94	-	-	1,155	21.69	18,228	90.19	199,016	67.86	3,444	75.38	1,453	22.10	18,830	89.34	204,346	65.56	3,444	74.85
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	.24	-	-
15 - 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461	.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461	.47	-	-
18 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,664	1.25	197	4.31	-	-	-	-	3,664	1.18	197	4.28
21 - 24	-	-	-	-	67	.36	-	-	-	-	1,334	6.60	11,082	3.78	531	11.62	-	-	1,334	6.33	11,149	3.58	531	11.54
25 - 29	-	-	123	14.22	233	1.27	-	-	67	1.26	2,785	13.78	19,204	6.55	611	13.37	67	1.02	2,908	13.80	19,437	6.24	611	13.28
30 - 39	154	12.31	292	33.76	668	3.63	-	-	98	1.84	6,024	29.81	55,691	18.99	1,209	26.46	252	3.83	6,316	29.97	56,359	18.08	1,209	26.28
40 - 49	-	-	187	21.62	1,940	10.53	-	-	400	7.51	5,232	25.89	48,025	16.37	369	8.08	400	6.08	5,419	25.71	49,965	16.03	369	8.02
50 - 59	70	5.60	-	-	1,366	7.42	-	-	259	4.86	1,859	9.20	32,499	11.08	74	1.62	329	5.00	1,859	8.82	33,865	10.86	74	1.61
60 AND MORE	74	5.92	-	-	1,056	5.73	-	-	331	6.22	994	4.92	26,635	9.08	453	9.91	405	6.16	994	4.72	27,691	8.88	453	9.85
TOTAL	1,251	100.00	865	100.00	18,416	100.00	32	100.00	5,324	100.00	20,211	100.00	293,292	100.00	4,569	100.00	6,575	100.00	21,076	100.00	311,708	100.00	4,601	100.00
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	.26	-	-
15 - 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	.30	2,147	.73	-	-	-	-	60	.28	2,147	.69	-	-
18 - 20	-	-	-	-	208	1.13	-	-	-	-	97	.48	5,803	1.98	197	4.31	-	-	97	.46	6,011	1.93	197	4.28
21 - 24	-	-	-	-	936	5.08	32	100.00	-	-	1,438	7.11	16,094	5.49	568	12.43	-	-	1,438	6.82	17,030	5.46	600	13.04
25 - 29	-	-	246	28.44	874	4.75	-	-	67	1.26	2,785	13.78	30,458	10.38	611	13.37	67	1.02	3,031	14.38	31,332	10.05	611	13.28
30 - 39	185	14.79	432	49.94	3,766	20.45	-	-	1,214	22.80	6,119	30.28	76,242	26.00	1,265	27.69	1,399	21.28	6,551	31.08	80,008	25.67	1,265	27.49
40 - 49	355	28.38	187	21.62	7,056	38.31	-	-	501	9.41	6,238	30.86	71,247	24.29	401	8.78	856	13.02	6,425	30.48	78,303	25.12	401	8.72
50 - 59	414	33.09	-	-	3,827	20.78	-	-	627	11.78	2,175	10.76	49,351	16.83	200	4.38	1,041	15.83	2,175	10.32	53,178	17.06	200	4.35
60 AND MORE	297	23.74	-	-	1,749	9.50	-	-	2,915	54.75	1,299	6.43	41,128	14.02	1,327	29.04	3,212	48.85	1,299	6.16	42,877	13.76	1,327	28.84

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

Table 18. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and affiliation to ISSS, by gender and Micro-entrepreneurs' age sections. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1999

GENDER AND AGE SECTIONS	EMPLOYER								CUENTA PROPIA								TOTAL								
	YES, AFFILIATED		YES, BENEFICIARY		NO		NO RESPONSE		YES, AFILIATED		YES, BENEFICIARY		NO		NO RESPONSE		SI, AFFILIATED		SI, BENEFICIARY		NO		NO RESPONDE		
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	
MASCULINE	5,163	76.32	2,144	50.94	32,152	72.60	-	-	2,922	33.02	5,183	14.99	122,791	30.77	140	9.49	8,085	51.78	7,327	18.89	154,943	34.95	140	9.49	
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	.11	-	-	
15 - 17	-	-	-	-	166	.37	-	-	-	-	85	.25	1,416	.35	-	-	-	-	85	.22	1,582	.36	-	-	
18 - 20	-	-	-	-	231	.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,906	.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,137	.71	-	-	
21 - 24	56	.83	37	.88	2,167	4.89	-	-	-	-	289	.84	5,709	1.43	-	-	56	.36	326	.84	7,876	1.78	-	-	
25 - 29	56	.83	525	12.47	3,376	7.62	-	-	85	.96	439	1.27	12,102	3.03	-	-	141	.90	964	2.49	15,478	3.49	-	-	
30 - 39	1,348	19.93	278	6.60	9,890	22.33	-	-	56	.63	1,155	3.34	26,544	6.65	-	-	1,404	8.99	1,433	3.69	36,434	8.22	-	-	
40 - 49	1,256	18.57	847	20.12	8,432	19.04	-	-	1,159	13.10	1,278	3.70	31,312	7.85	-	-	2,415	15.47	2,125	5.48	39,744	8.96	-	-	
50 - 59	1,373	20.30	388	9.22	4,521	10.21	-	-	270	3.05	1,536	4.44	22,508	5.64	140	9.49	1,643	10.52	1,924	4.96	27,029	6.10	140	9.49	
60 Y MAS	1,074	15.88	69	1.64	3,369	7.61	-	-	1,352	15.28	401	1.16	19,801	4.96	-	-	2,426	15.54	470	1.21	23,170	5.23	-	-	
FEMENINE	1,602	23.68	2,065	49.06	12,134	27.40	-	-	5,927	66.98	29,391	85.01	276,296	69.23	1,336	90.51	7,529	48.22	31,456	81.11	288,430	65.05	1,336	90.51	
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	.10	-	-	
15 - 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461	.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461	.33	-	-	
18 - 20	-	-	37	.88	-	-	-	-	100	1.13	301	.87	5,074	1.27	132	8.94	100	.64	338	.87	5,074	1.14	132	8.94	
21 - 24	-	-	-	-	327	.74	-	-	-	-	836	2.42	15,239	3.82	-	-	-	-	836	2.16	15,566	3.51	-	-	
25 - 29	-	-	350	8.32	1,080	2.44	-	-	210	2.37	3,974	11.49	28,514	7.14	209	14.16	210	1.34	4,324	11.15	29,594	6.67	209	14.16	
30 - 39	500	7.39	580	13.78	3,020	6.82	-	-	1,239	14.00	9,623	27.83	64,054	16.05	264	17.89	1,739	11.14	10,203	26.31	67,074	15.13	264	17.89	
40 - 49	399	5.90	603	14.33	4,137	9.34	-	-	959	10.84	8,256	23.88	70,666	17.71	199	13.48	1,358	8.70	8,859	22.84	74,803	16.87	199	13.48	
50 - 59	223	3.30	444	10.55	2,692	6.08	-	-	1,166	13.18	3,227	9.33	48,307	12.10	260	17.62	1,389	8.90	3,671	9.47	50,999	11.50	260	17.62	
60 AND MORE	480	7.10	51	1.21	878	1.98	-	-	2,253	25.46	3,174	9.18	42,541	10.66	272	18.43	2,733	17.50	3,225	8.32	43,419	9.79	272	18.43	
TOTAL	6,765	100.00	4,209	100.00	44,286	100.00	-	-	8,849	100.00	34,574	100.00	399,087	100.00	1,476	100.00	15,614	100.00	38,783	100.00	443,373	100.00	1,476	100.00	
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	933	.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	933	.21	-	-	
15 - 17	-	-	-	-	166	.37	-	-	-	-	85	.25	2,877	.72	-	-	-	-	85	.22	3,043	.69	-	-	
18 - 20	-	-	37	.88	231	.52	-	-	100	1.13	301	.87	7,980	2.00	132	8.94	100	.64	338	.87	8,211	1.89	132	8.94	
21 - 24	56	.83	37	.88	2,494	5.63	-	-	-	-	1,125	3.25	20,948	5.25	-	-	56	.36	1,162	3.00	23,442	5.29	-	-	
25 - 29	56	.83	875	20.79	4,456	10.06	-	-	295	3.33	4,413	12.76	40,616	10.18	209	14.16	351	2.25	5,288	13.63	45,072	10.17	209	14.16	
30 - 39	1,848	27.32	858	20.38	12,910	29.15	-	-	1,295	14.63	10,778	31.17	90,598	22.70	264	17.89	3,143	20.13	11,636	30.00	103,508	23.35	264	17.89	
40 - 49	1,655	24.46	1,450	34.45	12,569	28.38	-	-	2,118	23.93	9,534	27.58	101,978	25.55	199	13.48	3,773	24.16	10,984	28.32	114,547	25.84	199	13.48	
50 - 59	1,596	23.59	832	19.77	7,213	16.29	-	-	1,436	16.23	4,763	13.78	70,815	17.74	400	27.10	3,032	19.42	5,595	14.43	78,028	17.60	400	27.10	
60 AND MORE	1,554	22.97	120	2.85	4,247	9.59	-	-	1,365	16.04	4,247	3.575	10,34	62,342	15.62	272	18.43	5,159	33.04	3,695	9.53	66,589	15.02	272	18.43

Table 20. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, Micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and reasons for not investing in the previous quarter. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND INVESTMENT	SUBSISTENCE		SUBSISTENCE		SIMPLE		EXTENDED		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	(<MINIMUM WAGE)		(>= MINIMUM WAGE)		ACCUMULATION		ACCUMULATION					
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	17,114	9.07	7,520	6.97	631	5.83	170	3.03	-	-	25,435	8.13
Installed capacity more than needed	4,374	2.32	2,595	2.41	508	4.69	-	-	-	-	7,477	2.39
Has necessity, but there are not resources	2,198	1.17	329	.31	123	1.14	-	-	-	-	2,650	.85
Has appropriate capacity	2,180	1.16	589	.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,769	.89
Does not need equipment nor tools	1,968	1.04	1,439	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,407	1.09
Invested in home	1,945	1.03	1,480	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,425	1.09
Others	3,607	1.91	667	.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,274	1.37
No answer	842	.45	421	.39	-	-	170	3.03	-	-	1,433	.46
> 25	171,475	90.93	100,300	93.03	10,191	94.17	5,437	96.97	-	-	287,403	91.87
Installed capacity more than needed	60,245	31.95	28,494	26.43	3,116	28.79	1,281	22.85	-	-	93,136	29.77
Has necessity, but there are not resources	14,890	7.90	10,601	9.83	807	7.46	47	.84	-	-	26,345	8.42
Has appropriate capacity	28,448	15.08	19,824	18.39	1,522	14.06	1,596	28.46	-	-	51,390	16.43
Does not need equipment nor tools	11,138	5.91	11,444	10.61	1,118	10.33	316	5.64	-	-	24,016	7.68
Invested in home	27,328	14.49	16,046	14.88	2,384	22.03	569	10.15	-	-	46,327	14.81
Others	20,774	11.02	9,278	8.61	716	6.62	1,173	20.92	-	-	31,941	10.21
No answer	8,652	4.59	4,613	4.28	528	4.88	455	8.11	-	-	14,248	4.55
TOTAL	188,589	100.00	107,820	100.00	10,822	100.00	5,607	100.00	-	-	312,838	100.00
Installed capacity more than needed	64,619	34.26	31,089	28.83	3,624	33.49	1,281	22.85	-	-	100,613	32.16
Has necessity, but there are not resources	17,088	9.06	10,930	10.14	930	8.59	47	.84	-	-	28,995	9.27
Has appropriate capacity	30,628	16.24	20,413	18.93	1,522	14.06	1,596	28.46	-	-	54,159	17.31
Does not need equipment nor tools	13,106	6.95	12,883	11.95	1,118	10.33	316	5.64	-	-	27,423	8.77
Invested in home	29,273	15.52	17,526	16.25	2,384	22.03	569	10.15	-	-	49,752	15.90
Others	24,381	12.93	9,945	9.22	716	6.62	1,173	20.92	-	-	36,215	11.58
No answer	9,494	5.03	5,034	4.67	528	4.88	625	11.15	-	-	15,681	5.01

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 21. Micro-enterprises by productive segment, Micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and reasons for not investing in the previous quarter. TOTAL COUNTRY, 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND INVESTMENT	SUBSISTENCE		SUBSISTENCE		SIMPLE		EXTENDED		NON DETERMINED		TOTAL	
	(< MINIMUM SALARY)		(>= MINIMUM SALARY)		ACCUMULATION		ACCUMULATION					
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	20,485	8.97	7,869	4.52	840	3.57	144	2.09	149	4.44	29,487	6.76
Installed capacity more than needed	5,365	2.35	2,320	1.33	370	1.57	53	.77	-	-	8,108	1.86
Has necessity, but there are not resources	1,969	.86	286	.16	68	.29	-	-	-	-	2,323	.53
Has appropriate capacity	4,002	1.75	1,854	1.06	99	.42	91	1.32	-	-	6,046	1.39
Does not need equipment nor tools	579	.25	257	.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	836	.19
Invested in home	6,045	2.65	2,775	1.59	91	.39	-	-	-	-	8,911	2.04
Others	2,346	1.03	377	.22	212	.90	-	-	149	4.44	3,084	.71
No response	179	.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	.04
> 25	207,839	91.03	166,389	95.48	22,715	96.43	6,753	97.91	3,208	95.56	406,904	93.24
Installed capacity more than needed	62,214	27.25	48,957	28.09	7,884	33.47	1,932	28.01	392	11.68	121,379	27.81
Has necessity, but there are not resources	14,773	6.47	14,567	8.36	1,043	4.43	632	9.16	40	1.19	31,055	7.12
Has appropriate capacity	38,514	16.87	37,748	21.66	6,360	27.00	1,955	28.35	756	22.52	85,333	19.55
Does not need equipment nor tools	5,329	2.33	4,206	2.41	913	3.88	-	-	-	-	10,448	2.39
Invested in home	65,496	28.69	48,283	27.71	4,133	17.55	1,761	25.53	921	27.44	120,594	27.63
Others	20,235	8.86	11,879	6.82	2,250	9.55	473	6.86	1,099	32.74	35,936	8.23
No response	1,278	.56	749	.43	132	.56	-	-	-	-	2,159	.49
TOTAL	228,324	100.00	174,258	100.00	23,555	100.00	6,897	100.00	3,357	100.00	436,391	100.00
Installed capacity more than needed	67,579	29.60	51,277	29.43	8,254	35.04	1,985	28.78	392	11.68	129,487	29.67
Has necessity, but there are not resources	16,742	7.33	14,853	8.52	1,111	4.72	632	9.16	40	1.19	33,378	7.65
Has appropriate capacity	42,516	18.62	39,602	22.73	6,459	27.42	2,046	29.67	756	22.52	91,379	20.94
Does not need equipment nor tools	5,908	2.59	4,463	2.56	913	3.88	-	-	-	-	11,284	2.59
Invested in home	71,541	31.33	51,058	29.30	4,224	17.93	1,761	25.53	921	27.44	129,505	29.68
Others	22,581	9.89	12,256	7.03	2,462	10.45	473	6.86	1,248	37.18	39,020	8.94
No response	1,457	.64	749	.43	132	.56	-	-	-	-	2,338	.54

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

The micro-entrepreneurs' reasons for not investing as well as those ones for not having saved are linked to the poverty levels, thus the explanations given during 1999 in this sense, for having had expenditures for their homes and not having invested in their subsistence micro-enterprise is descending until the simple accumulation one. This tendency is not observed in 1998, the most recent stated thesis is conformed.

7. Micro-entrepreneurs' problems and expectations

The worst problem that they face in their micro-enterprises is the lack of clients. This is caused by the lack of demand of their products: on average half of them accepted the lack of clients as their main problem. They mentioned in order the following: low profits and derivatives from the first problem, the lack of economic resources in fourth place. The excessive competence is located in third place in the micro-entrepreneurs' problems for 1999. It is probably affected by the free competence at the Central American level. The problems mentioned is valid for all the micro-entrepreneurs of any ages, for those under 25 years of age as well as for those over 25. The data are verified in Tables 23 A, 23 and 24.

Getting deeper into the analyzes by area of residence for 1998 / 1999, Table 23 A shows that the problems that affect the micro-enterprise keep the same order of importance (from the internal demand to the economic resources), but a reduction in the lack of clients and low profits is observed; not being the same in the excessive competence that went up from 39.92% to 46.28%. The reduction has been higher in the rural areas for the indicated period which shows more attention in the mentioned area.

As to gender is referred in the same table, meaningful differences are not observed in relation to the perception of the problems, except when referring to the lack of clients. There is a higher percentage of men who express this problem.

It is also important that besides gender for both years 1998 and 1999, the higher percentages of problems in the presented order are expressed at the urban and metropolitan level where there exists more consciousness on their part and a higher concentration of the activity of the micro-enterprises.

Table.23 A. Micro-enterprises by residence areas, gender and problems faced by the enter-prices

Problems	1998 geographic area and gender %						1999, geographic area and gender %					
	Total country	Urban Area	rural	Metropolitan area	Gender		Total country	Urban Area	rural	Metropolitan area	Gender	
					M	F					M	F
Lack of clients	52.86	53.06	52.44	53.51	52.30	53.15	51.11	53.0	46.31	53.29	54.26	49.98
Lack of credit	14.92	15.03	14.68	15.48	18.43	13.13	9.61	10.38	7.67	11.64	11.10	8.84
High rates	9.14	10.0	7.26	9.84	10.00	8.71	6.42	7.32	4.13	7.58	7.16	6.04
Lack of economic resources	37.87	36.28	41.35	35.01	35.71	38.96	31.58	30.57	34.15	31.60	31.12	31.82
Low profits	51.65	50.85	53.38	50.99	51.57	51.68	44.57	45.79	41.56	48.39	44.66	44.52
Problems with authorities	2.59	2.58	2.62	2.26	4.03	1.86	1.37	1.61	.75	2.20	2.39	.84
Excessive Competency	39.92	41.89	35.58	40.91	44.81	37.43	46.28	50.44	35.76	54.37	48.91	44.93
Problems with employees	.99	.87	1.26	.81	1.66	.65	.26	.30	.75	.22	.44	.17
Clients do not pay on time	9.71	9.53	10.12	9.64	10.27	9.43	8.76	8.72	8.87	9.21	8.31	9.00
Problems with goods	1.39	1.30	1.57	1.36	1.42	1.37	.85	.85	.85	.87	.63	.97
Others	3.24	3.18	3.37	3.62	5.03	2.33	2.81	2.84	2.74	3.42	4.78	1.79
None	19.99	20.78	18.24	21.46	18.87	20.56	20.03	18.19	24.69	16.82	16.39	21.92
No response	.44	.40	.51	.50	.37	.47	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

Note: The answers to the problems do not add 100% because there are multiple answers

Table 23. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and gender, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and problems that the micro-enterprises face.
TOTAL COUNTRY, 1998

AGE SECTIONS AND PROBLEMS	EMPLOYER				ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT				TOTAL			
	MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	2,891	20.17	268	4.30	18,603	18.32	39,500	17.81	21,494	18.55	39,768	17.44
Lack of clients	672	4.69	67	1.08	3,113	3.07	8,212	3.70	3,785	3.27	8,279	3.63
Lack of credit	186	1.30	-	-	1,612	1.59	1,662	.75	1,798	1.55	1,662	.73
High interests	-	-	-	-	989	.97	1,077	.49	989	.85	1,077	.47
Lack of economic resources	333	2.32	67	1.08	2,660	2.62	6,667	3.01	2,993	2.58	6,734	2.95
Low warranties	608	4.24	67	1.08	3,132	3.08	7,992	3.60	3,740	3.23	8,059	3.53
Problems with authorities	-	-	-	-	272	.27	300	.14	272	.23	300	.13
Excessive competency	815	5.69	67	1.08	4,134	4.07	5,516	2.49	4,949	4.27	5,583	2.45
Problems with employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	.03	-	-	74	.03
Clients do not pay on time	151	1.05	-	-	246	.24	1,047	.47	397	.34	1,047	.46
Problems with goods	-	-	-	-	70	.07	240	.11	70	.06	240	.11
Others	56	.39	-	-	343	.34	574	.26	399	.34	574	.25
None	70	.49	-	-	1,839	1.81	6,023	2.71	1,909	1.65	6,023	2.64
No response	-	-	-	-	193	.19	116	.05	193	.17	116	.05
>= 25	37,512	261.70	15,645	251.12	235,873	232.27	491,392	221.50	273,385	235.91	507,037	222.31
Lack of clients	6,639	46.32	3,486	55.96	50,185	49.42	109,453	49.34	56,824	49.03	112,939	49.52
Lack of credit	2,930	20.44	867	13.92	16,633	16.38	27,425	12.36	19,563	16.88	28,292	12.40
High interests	1,974	13.77	1,046	16.79	8,623	8.49	17,742	8.00	10,597	9.14	18,788	8.24
Lack of economic resources	4,520	31.53	1,959	31.44	33,874	33.36	80,172	36.14	38,394	33.13	82,131	36.01
Low warranties	7,902	55.13	2,899	46.53	48,117	47.38	106,904	48.19	56,019	48.34	109,803	48.14
Problems with authorities	1,028	7.17	196	3.15	3,366	3.31	3,756	1.69	4,394	3.79	3,952	1.73
Excessive competency	7,145	49.85	3,025	48.56	39,831	39.22	76,768	34.60	46,976	40.54	79,793	34.99
Problems with employees	1,223	8.53	78	1.25	698	.69	1,330	.60	1,921	1.66	1,408	.62
Clients do not pay on time	1,702	11.87	403	6.47	9,797	9.65	20,062	9.04	11,499	9.92	20,465	8.97
Problems with goods	566	3.95	56	.90	1,012	1.00	2,831	1.28	1,578	1.36	2,887	1.27
Others	573	4.00	457	7.34	4,858	4.78	4,289	1.93	5,431	4.69	4,746	2.08
None	1,310	9.14	1,103	17.70	18,644	18.36	39,767	17.93	19,954	17.22	40,870	17.92
No response	-	-	70	1.12	235	.23	893	.40	235	.20	963	.42
TOTAL	40,403	281.87	15,913	255.43	254,476	250.58	530,892	239.31	294,879	254.45	546,805	239.75
Lack of clients	7,311	51.00	3,553	57.03	53,298	52.48	117,665	53.04	60,609	52.30	121,218	53.15
Lack of credit	3,116	21.74	867	13.92	18,245	17.97	29,087	13.11	21,361	18.43	29,954	13.13
High interests	1,974	13.77	1,046	16.79	9,612	9.47	18,819	8.48	11,586	10.00	19,865	8.71
Lack of economic resources	4,853	33.86	2,026	32.52	36,534	35.98	86,839	39.14	41,387	35.71	88,865	38.96
Low warranties	8,510	59.37	2,966	47.61	51,249	50.47	114,896	51.79	59,759	51.57	117,862	51.68
Problems with authorities	1,028	7.17	196	3.15	3,638	3.58	4,056	1.83	4,666	4.03	4,252	1.86
Excessive competency	7,960	55.53	3,092	49.63	43,965	43.29	82,284	37.09	51,925	44.81	85,376	37.43
Problems with employees	1,223	8.53	78	1.25	698	.69	1,404	.63	1,921	1.66	1,482	.65
Clients do not pay on time	1,853	12.93	403	6.47	10,043	9.89	21,109	9.52	11,896	10.27	21,512	9.43
Problems with goods	566	3.95	56	.90	1,082	1.07	3,071	1.38	1,648	1.42	3,127	1.37
Others	629	4.39	457	7.34	5,201	5.12	4,863	2.19	5,830	5.03	5,320	2.33
None	1,380	9.63	1,103	17.70	20,483	20.17	45,790	20.64	21,863	18.87	46,893	20.56
No response	-	-	70	1.12	428	.42	1,009	.45	428	.37	1,079	.47
TOTAL MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS	14,334	100.00	6,230	100.00	101,553	100.00	221,843	100.00	115,887	100.00	228,073	100.00

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1998.

Table 24. Micro-entrepreneurs by occupational category and gender, by micro-entrepreneurs' age sections and problems that the micro-enterprises face.
TOTAL COUNTRY, 1999

AGE SECTIONS AND PROBLEMS	EMPLOYER				ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT				TOTAL			
	MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE		MASCULINE		FEMENINE	
	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%	ABSOLUTE	%
< 25	7,372	18.68	795	5.03	21,610	16.49	49,626	15.86	28,982	17.00	50,421	15.34
Lack of clients	1,694	4.29	37	.23	4,916	3.75	12,190	3.90	6,610	3.88	12,227	3.72
Lack of credit	438	1.11	72	.46	526	.40	1,575	.50	964	.57	1,647	.50
High Interests	189	.48	72	.46	338	.26	1,050	.34	527	.31	1,122	.34
Lack of economic resources	1,026	2.60	119	.75	2,723	2.08	7,121	2.28	3,749	2.20	7,240	2.20
Low warranties	1,298	3.29	37	.23	4,977	3.80	9,815	3.14	6,275	3.68	9,852	3.00
Problems with authorities	-	-	-	-	40	.03	174	.06	40	.02	174	.05
Excessive competence	1,785	4.52	247	1.56	4,634	3.54	9,748	3.11	6,419	3.76	9,995	3.04
Problems with employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	.02	-	-	72	.02
Clients do not pay on time	307	.78	47	.30	265	.20	1,624	.52	572	.34	1,671	.51
Problems with goods	56	.14	47	.30	-	-	153	.05	56	.03	200	.06
Others	116	.29	-	-	318	.24	237	.08	434	.25	237	.07
None	463	1.17	117	.74	2,873	2.19	5,867	1.87	3,336	1.96	5,984	1.82
No response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>= 25	96,024	243.35	36,497	230.98	267,378	204.05	637,320	203.65	363,402	213.15	673,817	204.96
Lack of clients	20,111	50.97	7,838	49.60	65,784	50.20	142,593	45.56	85,895	50.38	150,431	45.76
Lack of credit	6,335	16.05	1,568	9.92	11,622	8.87	25,847	8.26	17,957	10.53	27,415	8.34
High Interests	4,438	11.25	1,895	11.99	7,239	5.52	16,827	5.38	11,677	6.85	18,722	5.69
Lack of economic resources	11,795	29.89	4,017	25.42	37,516	28.63	93,364	29.83	49,311	28.92	97,381	29.62
Low warranties	18,662	47.29	7,063	44.70	51,204	39.08	129,443	41.36	69,866	40.98	136,506	41.52
Problems with authorities	1,416	3.59	223	1.41	2,619	2.00	2,355	.75	4,035	2.37	2,578	.78
Excessive competence	21,269	53.90	8,207	51.94	55,696	42.50	129,490	41.38	76,965	45.14	137,697	41.88
Problems with employees	325	.82	136	.86	423	.32	342	.11	748	.44	478	.15
Clients do not pay on time	3,893	9.87	1,462	9.25	9,704	7.41	26,453	8.45	13,597	7.98	27,915	8.49
Problems with goods	390	.99	395	2.50	634	.48	2,584	.83	1,024	.60	2,979	.91
Others	1,933	4.90	321	2.03	5,784	4.41	5,314	1.70	7,717	4.53	5,635	1.71
None	5,457	13.83	3,372	21.34	19,153	14.62	62,708	20.04	24,610	14.43	66,080	20.10
No response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	103,396	262.03	37,292	236.01	288,988	220.54	686,946	219.51	392,384	230.14	724,238	220.30
Lack of clients	21,805	55.26	7,875	49.84	70,700	53.95	154,783	49.46	92,505	54.26	162,658	49.48
Lack of credit	6,773	17.16	1,640	10.38	12,148	9.27	27,422	8.76	18,921	11.10	29,062	8.84
High Interests	4,627	11.73	1,967	12.45	7,577	5.78	17,877	5.71	12,204	7.16	19,844	6.04
Lack of economic resources	12,821	32.49	4,136	26.18	40,239	30.71	100,485	32.11	53,060	31.12	104,621	31.82
Low warranties	19,960	50.58	7,100	44.93	56,181	42.87	139,258	44.50	76,141	44.66	146,358	44.52
Problems with authorities	1,416	3.59	223	1.41	2,659	2.03	2,529	.81	4,075	2.39	2,752	.84
Excessive competence	23,054	58.43	8,454	53.50	60,330	46.04	139,238	44.49	83,384	48.91	147,692	44.93
Problems with employees	325	.82	136	.86	423	.32	414	.13	748	.44	550	.17
Clients do not pay on time	4,200	10.64	1,509	9.55	9,969	7.61	28,077	8.97	14,169	8.31	29,586	9.00
Problems with goods	446	1.13	442	2.80	634	.48	2,737	.87	1,080	.63	3,179	.97
Others	2,049	5.19	321	2.03	6,102	4.66	5,551	1.77	8,151	4.78	5,872	1.79
None	5,920	15.00	3,489	22.08	22,026	16.81	68,575	21.91	27,946	16.39	72,064	21.92
No response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS	39,459	100.00	15,801	100.00	131,036	100.00	312,950	100.00	170,495	100.00	328,751	100.00

Source: Researcher's own elaboration, Micro-entrepreneur Section, Multiple Household Survey, 1999.

V. Situation of youths in conditions of social risk

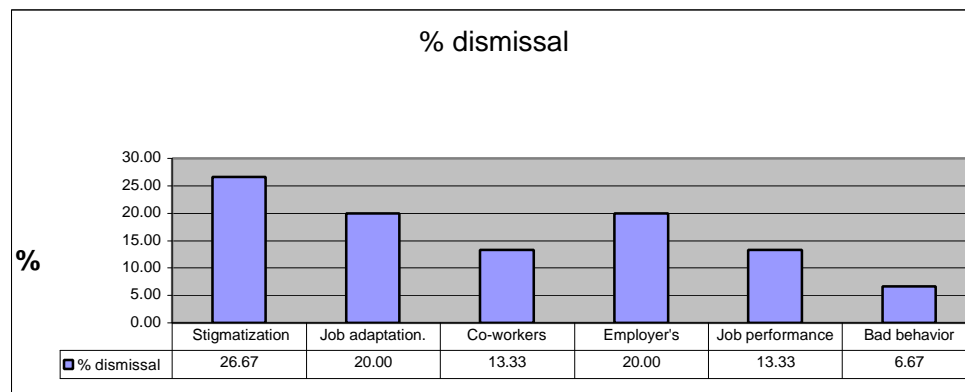
In this chapter, the study refers to the situation that the youths, particularly those ones at social risk face when trying to get into the labor market, either in a micro-enterprise or an enterprise of another level of complexity. The field work carried out consisted in a series of interviews with people whose activity is closely linked with the social work, particularly with youths in conditions of social risk.

A) Which are the issues of discussions that an employer has in relation to the employment of the youths at social risk?

- Youths at risk: When they are stigmatized in the process of getting into the labor market and even expelled from their jobs (gangs / clique)

In the survey carried out for this study which was directed to officials that develop programs or services for helping youths to get into the labor market and directed to youths at social risk, 63.6% said that within their programs there were youths who had been placed in the labor market / who had been socially rehabilitated. Besides, the results show that out of the total of youths who had been placed into the labor market, 83.33 % had completed the basic education and out of this total 54.5 % had been fired from their jobs. From the total of dismissed adolescents, the cause of dismissal of the two thirds, (60.0%) was stigmatization, discrimination from their coworkers and their employer's distrust. The dismissal cause for the rest (40.0%) that had missed their jobs was due to their bad behavior, adaptation and deficiency in their job performance. The dismissal causes of the youths who had been already placed in the labor market are shown next.

Graph 4 El Salvador Job dismissal causes for the youth at social risk:



Source: Survey to officials and Judges who work with Programs and/or services to help youths to get into the labor market and directed to youths at social risk.

- Employers' opinions to accept youths at social risk (qualification and acceptance)

In most of the cases, the employers fire youths at social risk because they come from a reeducation center or from a home for children and/or youths.⁷ In the context of the employers' attitudes, the expectations and opportunities that the youths that belong to gangs and cliques may have can be examined; for example this is present in the difficulties that these youths have in order to access to the labor market. In their statements for the future the following are heard, " What they most want is to work (30.6%), have a family (25.5%⁸), to study (16.7%) and to become somebody in life (7.6%)⁸.

⁷ Interview to the Principal of Rosa Virginia Pelletier, ISPM

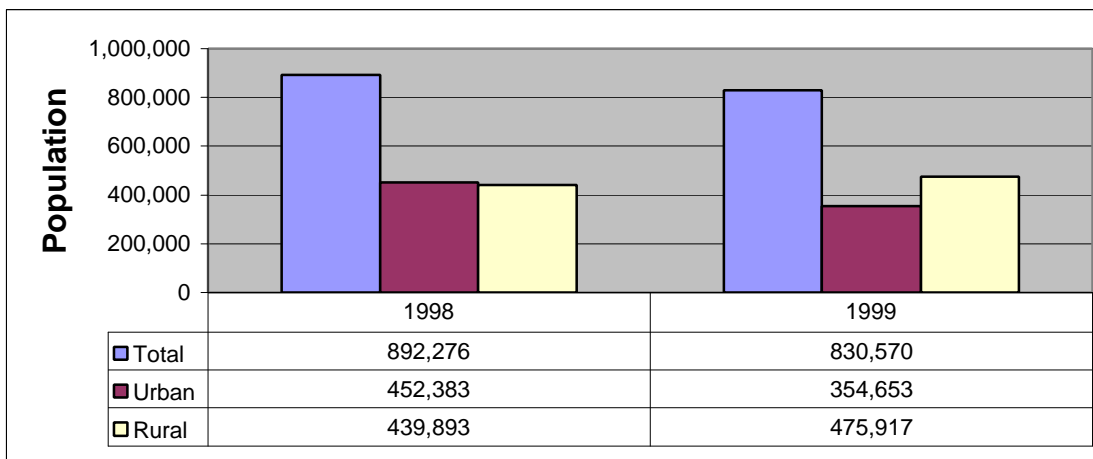
⁸ Solidarity and violence in the gangs of San Salvador. Homies Unidos, IUDOP, Radda Barnen, Save the Children. UCA Editors. San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A. Pages 113 and 159.

B) Socio-economic, demographic, and cultural situation of the youths at social risk

The accelerated urbanization process that intensified during and post conflict, generated an urban habitat that has been characterized by stacking, narrowing of personal and collective room, having influenced decidedly in the precarious poverty conditions and lack of socialization nets and social support, mainly for the youths aged 10 to in the urban as well as the rural area. This situation led to conditions of social risk for this population sector. The risk scenery is very related to poverty as well as to school absence of this youth stratum which is in the processes of their physic, emotional, and cultural development.

An approximation to these conditions of the youths in poverty situation is shown in the following graph.

Graph 5. El Salvador Population aged 10 to 24 in poverty situation by area of residence.

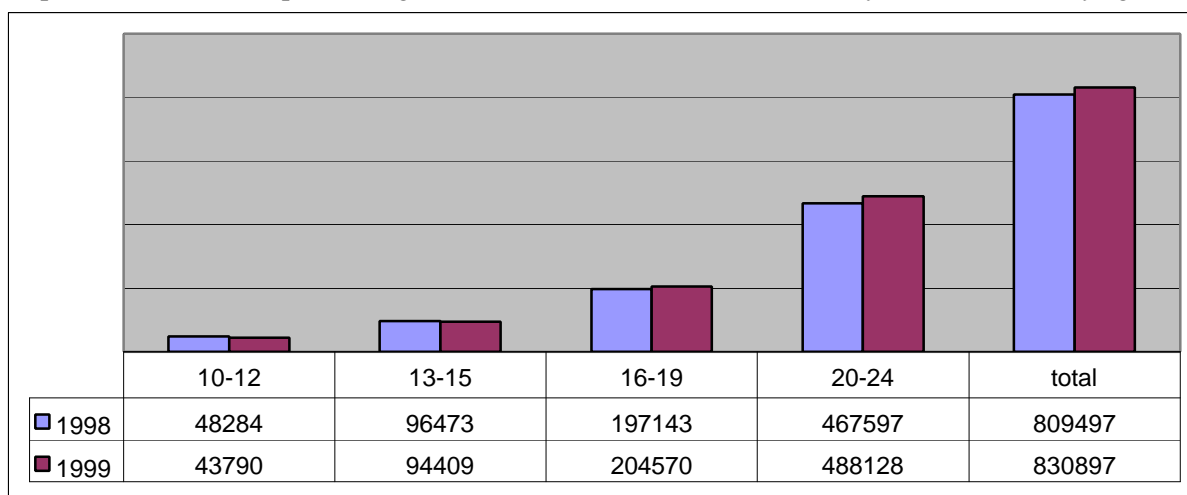


Source: Calculations based on EHPM 1998/1999 Ministry of Economy, DIGESTYC, Program MECOVI E. S.

The previous graph shows that despite the fact that the youth population in poverty conditions decreased during the biennium 98/99, still remain strong quantities of adolescents who lack the main means of life to satisfy the basic feeding needs.

In the education field, the school absence of the population in the ages that are being analyzed also show meaningful data based on the following graph:

Graph 6: El Salvador Population aged 10 to 24 who do not attend school, years 1998-1999 by age

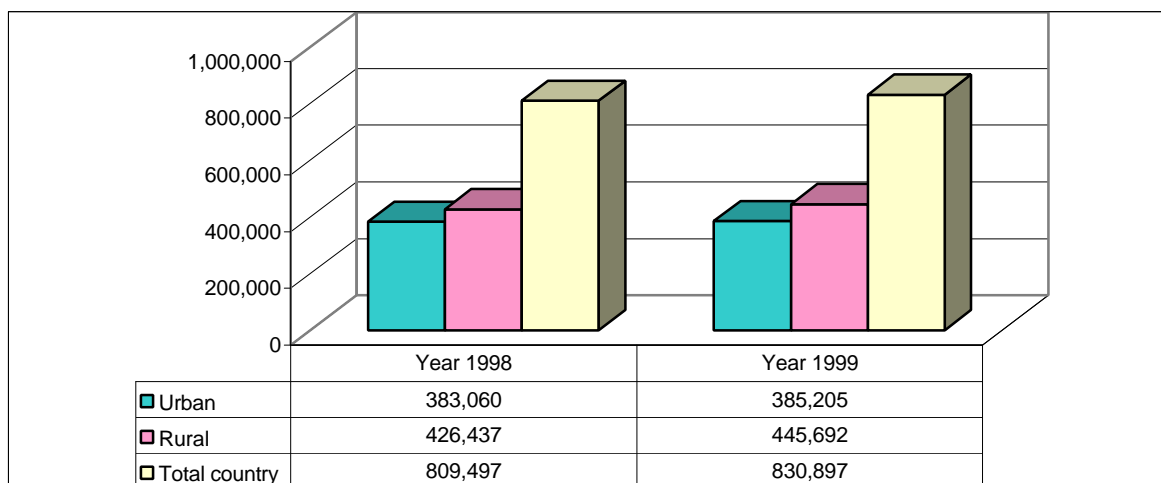


Source: Calculations based on EHPM 1998/1999 Ministry of Economy, DIGESTYC, Program MECOVI E. S.

The previous graph shows a growing tendency of school absence directly related to age. In general it increased from 1998 to 1999 and mainly from 16 to 24 years of age, which implies a greater risk for those ages.⁹

The condition of school absence is much more serious in the rural area as it is shown in the next graph.

Graph 7: El Salvador Population aged 10 to 24 who did not attend school, years 1998-1999 by residence area



Source: Calculations based on EHPM 1998/1999 Ministry of Economy, DIGESTYC, Program MECOVI E. S.

⁹ As Programs to support the youths within the social risk component ,and based on the year reports for 1998 and 1999, the ISPM assisted a total of 6531 6535 respectively, pages 13 and 14.

In percentages, graph 6 inform that for 1998 the school absence is larger in the rural area where 52.63% did not go to school, and for 1999 it grew to 53.63%. The reasons for the school absence, for example out of the total of school absence 21.9%¹⁰ from 10 to 24 years of age said that they needed to work, an economic cause that harms the youths' education rights and shows the home economic conditions.

Quantitatively, the youths at social risk aged 10 to 24 for 1999 are presented in the following table.

Table. 25 Population in poverty conditions, who do not attend school, unemployed aged 10 to 24 , by residence area for 1999.

Sector	Population in poverty	Population that did not attend school	Unemployed population	Population aged 10 to 24
Urban	354,653	385,205	50,722	1,087,148
Rural	475,917	445,692	36,763	853,615
Total	830,570	830,897	87,485	1,940,763

Source: Researcher's own elaboration based on graphs 3, 5 and 6, EHPM Ministry of Economy, DIGESTYC, Program MECOVI E. S. Delgado September 2000

The previous table shows that out of the total of the country population aged 10 to 24 that represents 32.23% of the total population in that age interval class, 2 out of 5 youths in the same age are in poverty conditions, and that in the same relation they do not attend school, and that 4 out of 100 are unemployed. The social risk panorama that is presented constitutes a social threat for the national security and development. If the strategic measures to reduce the high level of social exclusion of the youths in discussion are not taken, this will provoke high frustration /anomie levels in that population group which in turn will bring an increase in delinquency, children in street situation and various social instability phenomena.

C) The situation of getting into the work environment

In El Salvador there exist governmental and private institutions that support the programs of professional formation as an alternative to the process of getting into the labor market of the youths at social risk. Among the main ones that have these programs are the "Instituto Salvadoreño de Protección al Menor", ISPM, the "Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional", INSAFORP and the "Polígono Don Bosco". A detail of the youths assisted by the number of trainings in the work field given by these institutions is presented next:

¹⁰ EHPM 1999 Table BO4, PAGE 44 DIGESTYC MINISTRY OF ECONOMY – Program MECOVI E.. S.,

Table. 26 El Salvador, Population assisted with work trainings by Institutions from 1998 to 2000

Institutions	Years		
	1998	1999	2000
ISPM	1,159	1,077	600 ²
INSAFORP	No Information	No Information	12162 ¹
Polígono Don Bosco	No Information	73	40

Source: ISPM División de Atención Preventiva, Annual Report January to December, 2000 – June to December, 1999 and Polígono Don Bosco

1: It includes population at social risk

2. Projected scholarships

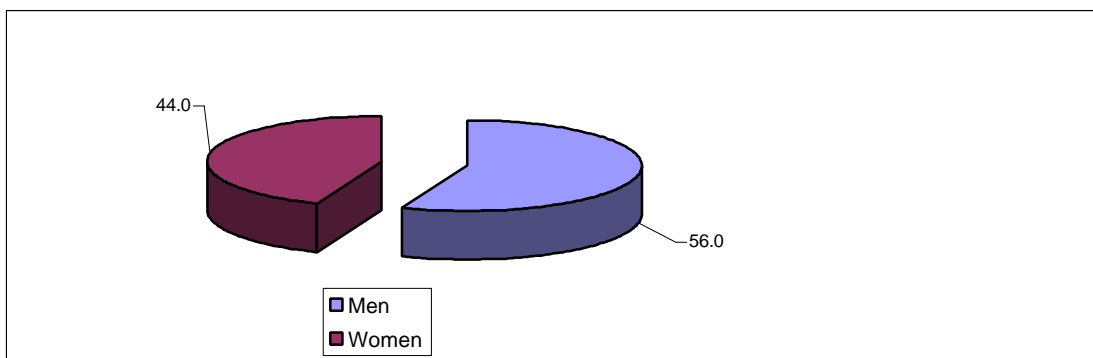
NI: No information

Within the context of the social rehabilitation, ISPM has a program of social inclusion directed to youths at social risk or to juvenile delinquents, who are under measures of release on license and detention in a young offender institution. For youths at social risk since 1995¹¹, the Institute develops a scholarship program of labor training directed to minors at social risk who are not in conflict with the law or if they are, they are under measure of release on license and detention in reeducation centers. The last ones are sent by juvenile courts, courts of execution of measures and family court. The youths in detention in a reeducation center and homes are favored with the scholarship program. And some data about the work training within this perspective, showed that the protection services based on an evaluation carried out by ISPM, that the mentioned services have a positive incidence on the beneficiaries; 25 to 50% of participants placed them in the categories of excellent and good¹². On the other hand, also data from ISPM obtained through the scholarship program Impact Evaluation show that a higher percentage of women than men, 56 % and 44% respectively was assisted with programs of work formation. In this initiative also 2 out of 3 youths received technical work training, 1 out of 4 received training on formal education and 6 out of 100 received non - formal education scholarships. Out of these trained youths only 21.% had a job before the training, this number increased to 32% after having had the training scholarship. The data about the conditions of the process of getting into the labor market are shown in the following graphs.

¹¹ During 1997 a 1999 the scholarship program received financing with funds from the loan BID 919 Y 920 OC-ES

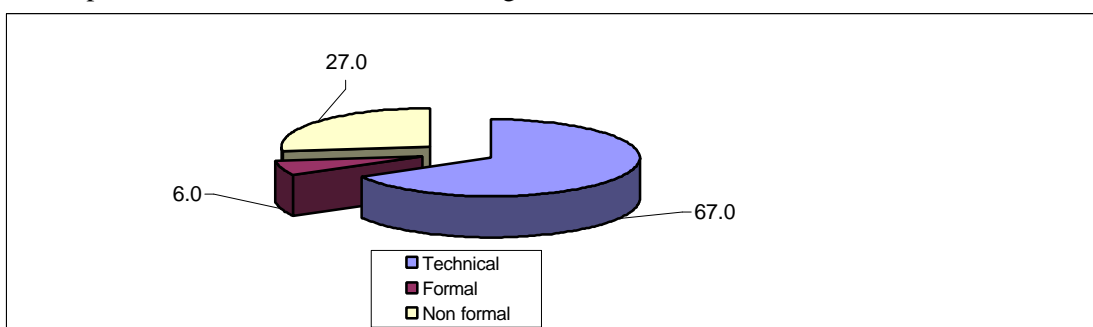
¹² Impact Evaluation of the substantive programs and services of ISPM, May 2001.

Graph 8: El Salvador: Training by gender



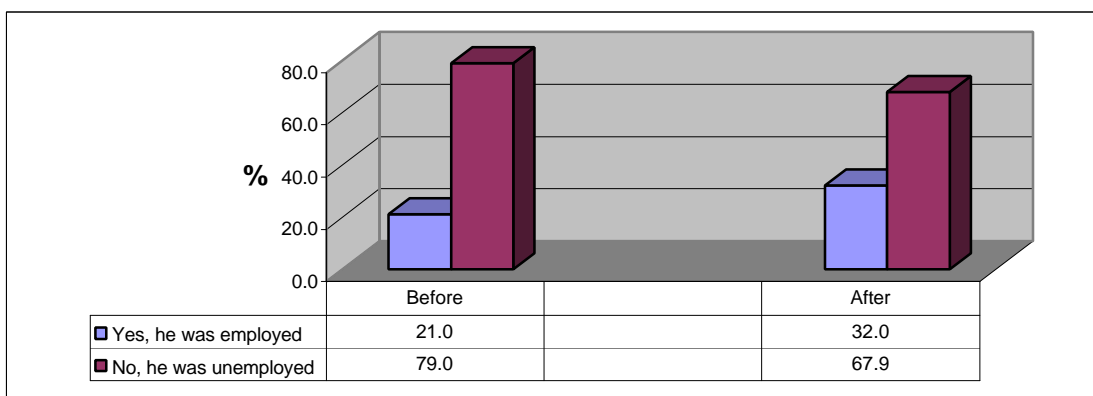
Source: Impact Evaluation of the Scholarship program, ISPM March, 2001

Graph 9: El Salvador: Received training



Source: Impact Evaluation of the Scholarship program, ISPM March, 2001

Graph 10: El Salvador: Labor situation before and after received training



Source: Impact Evaluation of the Scholarship program, ISPM March, 2001

VI. Characterization of the young offender institutions Attention Programs.

In the young offender centers, within the protection framework, it is important to clarify that the juvenile delinquents who are in release on license or in detention in reeducation centers, ISPM by means of the “División de Atención Institucionalizada” gives assistance for the integral development of children and adolescents in detention in 4 Reeducation Centers (Ilobasco, Tonacatepeque, Rosa Virginia Pelletier and Espino), and 17 homes¹³. In the centers the juvenile delinquents are assisted in a general program which comprises the orientation area (induction), the psycho-social area, education, technical vocational formation, health, spiritual assistance, family attention and recreational activities, clothing, medical assistance, etc whose goal is the social rehabilitation of the minors in detention. Each of these areas has specialized professionals that develop ad-hoc programs, consisting on adaptation personalized guidance, vocational guidance, individualized therapy, guidance and family advising, professional formation workshops, sports as well as group integration and spiritual value formation and future life projects.

VII. Follow-up Programs

In the same way, in the survey carried out for this study with officials who develop programs and / or services directed to help youths at social risk to get into the labor market, they were asked about the follow up of the social rehabilitation and labor programs. It was found that all the interviewed people said that they had followed up the youths that attended their programs. 83.16% stated that they had done it by means of visits, and 16.7% expressed they had done it through telephone calls. Nevertheless, through the qualitative data of this study, they gave information that the youths were facing serious labor and family problems, and above all social exclusion problems in the process of getting into the society. On the other hand, the institutions in charge of the follow-up do not have specialized programs for social and labor rehabilitation; and in any case, they do not have their own financing. Based on this, their projections are very limited and the results are not satisfying. For example during 1999, the ISPM with the collaboration of the private enterprise were able to get jobs to 177 (16.6%) youths out of 1,030 who had been given scholarships. It can be concluded that little institutional effort has been made at the governmental and private level for the topic of the social rehabilitation for youths at high risk.

¹³ Since 1995 to 1998, these four Centers have assisted 4060 minors in conflict with the law. For February 1999, the centers sheltered 451 youths in detention measure, CINFA ISPM

VIII. Policies and Programs to improve the socio economic and work environment for the youths at social risk.

In El Salvador, the design and execution of measure policy strongly focused on the rehabilitation of youths at social risk becomes necessary. It is known that youth has the social need of belonging to a social group. The effects of the social conflict that started in the 80's and finished with the signing of the Peace Accords twelve years after, became evident with the surging of thousands of youths grouped into "gangs". Added to this is the deterioration of the quality of life of the population who have the lowest relative income, the unemployment increase, and the difficulty to have access to professional formation at any level. The social result is the enlargement of the delinquency levels. The social policies centered on the youths under 25 years of age specially those ones in a situation of social risk must be grouped into two categories: Measures of risk prevention and measures of social rehabilitation.

A) Proposal of Policy measures

An initial analysis and based on the conditions and the socio economic environment of the population under 25 years of age that is framed in the threshold of the population most of whom are adolescents permits us to identify strategic areas that would allow us to make policy measures in order to improve and strengthen the socio economic environment and the conditions of getting into the labor market of the youths at social risk.

On one hand, in the field of social exclusion, for 1999, it can be stated that 2 out of 5 youths aged 10 to 24 are poor. In the country, in percentage terms this poverty condition coincides with the population who do not attend school (See Graph 5). Besides the situation referred to the economy environment of the micro-enterprise, it encounters itself in an economy that is in a period of slow growth since 1995, which has become more serious as effect of the earthquakes of 2001.

These conditions have influenced on a panorama which is not pretty favorable for the micro-entrepreneurial sector referring to the national demand, work conditions, and mainly on the levels of life that affect their current poverty condition.

Concomitant to this situation is the panorama within the social rehabilitation component which is not promising to the youths, as a definite policy is not stated in this context in the governmental sector or private. However, the National Policy for the Integral Development of childhood and adolescence is in the process of adoption at the governmental level. It comprises aspects related to the adolescents, mainly the framework of the childhood rights as

for improving the opportunities that would favor their protection and integral development.

Starting from the synthesis commented before, such elements allow us to identify some areas and dimensions that would contribute to propose the bases for the initial statement of policy measures that would support, improve and strengthen the socio economic and work conditions for the youths at risk.

AREAS	POLICY DIMENSIONS
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the policies to eradicate poverty with emphasis in the rural families that would allow the integral development of the youths at social risk
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the education coverage, as well as the equipment and quality of education in the rural sector, so as to reduce the adolescent school absenteeism rate.
Social Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design social rehabilitation programs at a governmental and private levels that would favor the conditions of the youths at social risk. Strengthen the social rehabilitation programs of the youths in conflict with the law which are in charge of private and governmental institutions. Create and Strengthen the programs oriented to help people get into the labor market and follow-up programs for young delinquents which are conducted by Juvenile Courts, ISPM and NGO's.
Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the policy of credit attention for youths at social risk, as well as those from the micro-entrepreneurial sector so as to improve the work conditions and the process of getting into the labor market.
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the existing programs of professional formation and broaden the coverage for youths at social risk with emphasis in the rural area and urban-marginal sectors.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better the conditions of the social environment, improving the health, the personal hygiene and security conditions in the communities identifies as areas of high social risk.
Entrepreneurial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an entrepreneurial culture that would diminish the exclusion and stigmatization problems of the youths at social risk. Establish Covenants enterprise / institutions to assist youths at social risk mainly in the process of getting into the labor market. Design and develop programs of competitive partnership under the direction of governmental institutions so as to stimulate the improvement related with the productivity and production of the micro-empirise. Strengthen of entrepreneurial culture that would permit the participation of youths at social risk in programs of cooperation, integration and cultural activities with the purpose of orienting the sector of youths in mention towards socialization and life projects.
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen vocational, family and spiritual programs under the direction of city halls and the Ministry of Education (MINED) houses of culture.
Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the INDES sports programs and MINED's sports circles. Strengthen the creation of sports clubs with determined institutional support to alleviate the social tension and substitute the belonging need, currently replaced by the gangs of youths. Together with sports promotion, a program of mental health directed to youths who are in such social risk situation has to be created with the aim of overcoming the weaknesses derived from the same social environment.
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To open libraries, play-learning centers (ludoteca in Spanish), and reading circles at a local and community level, with the purpose of developing culture values in the youths that attend them and is benefited with those services.

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b. Annexes

- Tables Micro-enterprises Survey
- List from the Census of entities-2000 that develop vocational training in the country.